THE COLUMBIAN.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

ISSUED WEEKLY, EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed if paid in advance. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance. No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

J. E. ELWELL, J. K. DITTENDRENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1880.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIV, NO. 26
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLV, NO. 17

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 M.	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y
One inch	$2.00	$3.50	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	6.00	10.00
Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	12.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	18.00
Half column	10.00	12.00	15.00	25.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted, except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements at two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Brickbaun, P. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—William Brickbaum.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—Robert H. Little.
Sheriff—D. H. Ent.
Surveyor—Samuel Neyhard.
Treasurer—H. A. Kreisgenheiser.
County Commissioners—Stephen Fote, Charles Richart, A. B. Herring.
Commissioners' Clerk—J. B. Casey.
County Auditors—S. H. Smith, W. Manning, C. B. Seeley.
Jury Commissioners—Eli Robbins, Theodore W. Smith.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Directors of Poor District—Directors—H. S. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—I. S. KUHN.
Clerk—Paul E. Wirt.
Chief of Police—D. Laycock.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier, John Peacock, Teller.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Austin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. R. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. I. Brower, President, P. E. Wirt, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. G. D. S. Mayberry.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. W. Evans.
Minister—Rev. E. H. Yocum.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. W. E. Krebs.
Residence—Corner 4th and Catharine streets.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser
Minister—Rev. George Hunter.
Sunday Service— p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

AGENTS WANTED. $50 to $125 a Month. ENCYCLOPEDIA
HOW TO BE YOUR OWN LAWYER
Law and forms for Business Men, Farmers, Mechanics and Workingmen. Selling fast. Low price. Great success. One agent sold 500 in one town, another 152 in 30 days, etc. Send 75 in 13 days. Saves ten times its cost, and everybody wants it. Send for circulars and terms. Also General Agents Wanted. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 1,000 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa.
Nov. 21, 79.-1y ald

W. H. HOUSE, DENTIST.
BLOOMSBURG, COL. CO. PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN. Good sets for $10.
Office Corner Main and Iron Streets.
To be open at all hours during the day.
Nov. 24-1y

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. BUCKINGHAM, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5 Bloomsburg. may 7, '80-1

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

D. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office Market street. Near depot.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

D. R. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Oct. 1, '79. Bloomsburg, Pa.

D. R. I. L. RABB,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Teeth extracted without pain.
Oct. 1 1879

MISCELLANEOUS

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

AUGUSTUS FREUND, Practical homeopathic Horse and Cow Doctor, Bloomsburg, Pa. 50:0, 14, 79-tf

W. Y. KESTER, MERCHANT TAILOR, Room No. 15, OPERA HOUSE BUILDING, Bloomsburg. apr19,1878.

CATAWISSA.

WM. L. EYERLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

W. H. RHAWN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

CARPETS. Largest stock in New York city. Lowest Prices, consisting of Moquettes, Wiltons, Axminsters, Velvets, Body and Tapestry Brussels, Three Plys and Ingrain Carpets (with borders to match), Oil-Cloths (all widths), Mattings, &c.
LACE CURTAINS, $1.00 per pair, to the finest REAL LACE imported.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
189 & 191 Sixth Ave., cor. 13th St., N. Y
March 26, 6m. 48x30.

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES:
Lycoming of Muncy Pennsylvania.
North American of Philadelphia, Pa
Franklin, of " "
Pennsylvania of "
Farmers of York, Pa.
Hanover of New York.
Manhattan of "
Office on Market Street No. 6, Bloomsburg, Pa.
oct. 26, 79-1y.

LAWYERS.

C. E. BROCKWAY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe. oct. 1, 1879.

L. E. WALLER, Attorney-at-Law. Office, Second door from 1st National Bank. BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 11, 1878

N. U. FUNK, Attorney-at-Law, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Office in Ent's BUILDING,

C. B. & W. J. BUCKALEW, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa. Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

JOHN M. CLARK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa. Office over Schuyler's Hardware Store.

F. P. BILLMEYER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE—In Harman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE. ROBT. B. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. W. MILLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

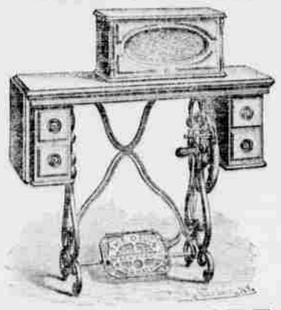
B. FRANK ZARR, Attorney-at-Law. BLOOMSBURG, PA. Office corner of Centre and Main Streets. Clark's building. Can be consulted in German. Jan. 10, '80-tf

GEO. E. ELWELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa. Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe oct. 1, 1879.

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN. Notary Public
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN, Attorneys-at-Law. Office in Hartman's Block, Corner Main and Market streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ *Pensions and Bounties Collected.*

B. F. SHARPLESS, D. LEACOCK.
NEW FIRM.
SHARPLESS & LEACOCK,
Cor. Centre and Rail Road Sts., near L. & B. Depot.
Lowest Prices----will not be undersold.
Manufacturers of MINE CAR WHEELS, Coal Breaker and Bridge Castings, Water Pipes, Stoves, Tinware, Plows, IRON FENCE, and all kinds of Iron and Brass Castings.
The original Montrose, Iron beam, right hand, left hand, and side hill Plows, the best in the market, and all kinds of plow repairs.
Cook Stoves, Room Stoves, and Stoves for heating stores, school houses, churches, &c. Also the largest stock of repairs for city stoves, wholesale and retail, such as Fire Brick, Grates, Cross Pieces, Lids &c. &c., Stove Pipe, Cook Boilers, Skillits, Cake-Plates, large Iron Kettles, (20 gallons to 1½ barrels) Farm Bells, 8x36 Soles, Wagon Boxes,
"Allentown Bone Manure"
PLASTER, SALT, &c., &c.
Jan 9, '80-1y

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. oct 3, 79-1y

THE DAVIS.

$1.000 REWARD.
ONE THOUSAND (1,000) DOLLARS PREMIUM offered to ANY PERSON that will do as GREAT A RANGE OF WORK on ANY OTHER MACHINE WHAT THE
NEW DAVIS VERTICAL FEED
Will do without basting.
It will make wide hem on sheets, &c., hem all manner of ties wash goods, such as percale muslin, crape, or goods difficult to hem on other machines. It makes a more elastic stitch than any other machine. It will turn a hem and put in piping at same time.
It will turn a hem, sew braid on the right side and stitch on trimming at the same operation.
It will do facing bias or straight, either on cotton or woolen goods.
It will fell across seams on any goods.
It will bind a Dress or Skirt and sew on facing, either with or without showing stitches; bind Dress Goods with the same material, either scallops, points, squares or straight. The only machine that will bind Hats, Cloaks, or other articles with bias, satin or silk, from ¼ to 2 inches in width, without basting.
It will gather with or without sewing on.
It will gather between two pieces and sew on at the same time.
It will make a ruffle and stitch a pillow slip on to the facing at the same time.
It will shirr any kind of goods.
It will make plaited trimming either with or without sewing it on.
It will make plaited trimming either scallaped or straight, and sew a piping on at the same time. It will make knife plaiting.
J. SALTZER, Gen'l Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.
oct. 3, 79-1y.

FIRE INSURANCE.
CHRISTIAN P. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GERMAN FIREINSURANCE COMPANY.
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
UNION INSURANCE COMPANY.
These old corporations are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOUND SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as SOON as ascertained by CHRISTIAN P. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
PROMPTNESS, EQUITY FAIR DEALING
Nov. 16, '80.

OFFICE OF
D. WILMOT CONNER, M. D.,
54 East Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the *Diseases* and *Defects* of the
Eye, Ear and Throat, and Surgery,
in all its various branches.
Having taken an *Extended course of Study* in the various *Hospitals, Anatomical* and *Surgical Rooms* of this country, and in the PRIVATE PRACTICE & INSTRUCTION of one of *America's Ablest Professors* on the Eye, Ear and Throat, and SURGERY in general;
Also a *Graduate* of the *THREE YEARS' GRADED COURSE* of the HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE of Philadelphia. Am now fully equipped in every particular. Offer my services to the *Profession and Public* as a *Specialist* of the DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF THE *Eye, Ear, and Throat, and Surgery* in all its various branches. I also carefully and *Scientifically* adjust the EYE WITH PROPER GLASSES
Hoping to receive your liberal patronage, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, yours,
D. WILMOT CONNER, M. D.
HOURS { 8—10 a. m. 3—4:30 p. m. 7—8 p. m.

Attention Farmers.
We shall give especial attention to REPAIRING your
Reapers, Mowers & Threshing Machines.
We keep a Supply of Repairs on hand for all of
D. M. OSBORNE & CO. MACHINES
We also have OSBORNE REAPERS and MOWERS for Sale on Accommodating Terms.
We recommend the
Osborne to be the Most Durable,
and best adapted to your wants. Come and see us.
HARMAN & HASSERT,
Foundry and Machine Shops near car shops, L. & B. R. R., Bloomsburg, Pa.
June 4, 1880-6w

PAINTING AND Paper Hanging.
WM. F. BODINE.
IRON ST., BELOW SECOND, BLOOMSBURG, PA
Is prepared to do all kinds of
HOUSE PAINTING
Plain and Ornamental
PAPER HANGING,
BOTH DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.
All kinds of Furniture Repaired, and made as good as new.
NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED
Estimates Made on all Work.
WM. F. BODINE.
Oct. 7, 1878.

BUSINESS CARDS
VISITING CARDS, LETTER HEADS BILL HEADS, POSTERS, &c., &c.
Neatly and Cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

A NEW DEPARTURE!
BEST PLOW IN THE WORLD!

THE SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW CO. of Syracuse, N. Y.
Are now putting on the market a Plow that is as much superior to any Plow heretofore made as the Plows of the past few years have been superior to those made half a century ago.
It combines all the excellencies of any Plow in use.
It obviates all the objections made to any other Plow.
In addition it embraces several new features of the greatest value, for which we have obtained exclusive Patents.
Its Beam, Clevis, Jointer Standard and Wheel Standard will be STEEL, and its mold board will be a composition of steel and iron chilled under a process for which we have also obtained an exclusive Patent. It will be called
THE SYRACUSE CHILLED STEEL PLOW
Its weight will be eighteen pounds less than our present styles.
A Six-Inch Steel Plow, made in the ordinary way, full rigged, retails for twenty-two dollars. Inferior Steel Plows retail from sixteen to nineteen dollars.
The price of our new plow will be but Seventeen Dollars, and it will be the cheapest Agricultural implement ever sold.
Its mold board will outwear three of the very best kinds of the ordinary steel mold boards.
It will scour in soils where all steel plows and all other plows have hitherto proved a failure.
With this Plow will be introduced a corrugated Plow Point and Jointer Point, on which we have also obtained a Patent, and which is also a great improvement, both as regards strength and wear.
The Jointer can be shifted so as to take more or less land, and also more or less pitch, and it can always be kept on a line with the Plow.
The wheel will run under the beam or one side of it as desired, and always kept in line.
The beam is adjustable for Spring or Fall Plowing, and also for two or three horses.
The handles can be adjusted to accommodate a man six or two, on the same Plow.
It is a perfect Plow.
Wooden beams are going out of use because they shrink, swell and warp, and never run two seasons alike.
Iron beams are too heavy.
Malleable beams become demoralized and bend, which is much worse than to break.
A Steel beam is the necessity of the day. It is three times as strong and very much lighter than any other style.
When we say a Mold board is chilled, the farmers know it is so.
We do not palm off on them a composition of various metals and call it chilled metal.
We want agents for this new Plow in every town in this State.
We can give but a very small discount to them, but we will pay the Railroad Freight.
We propose to place this Plow in the hands of Farmers as near the cost of manufacture as possible.
It will be the best Agricultural implement ever sold.
It shall also be the cheapest.
Persons therefore who are not willing to act as agents on the principle that "a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling," need not apply for an agency.
No Plows on commission. All sales absolute.
☞ This is the only Steel Chilled Plow in the World.
Steel costs several times more than Iron.
But this Plow, full rigged, by giving small discounts, can be sold for Seventeen Dollars. Compare this price with that of any Iron Plow ever made.
It is cheaper than any other Plow now made would be at five dollars and a half.
Where there are no agents we will, on receipt of Seventeen Dollars, send a Plow to any Railroad station in the State and pay the freight. Address,
SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW CO.
Or Syracuse, N. Y.
June 18, 1880.

Poetical.

A BIRD STORY.

It's strange how little boys' mothers
Can find it all out as they do,
If a fellow does anything naughty,
Or says anything that's not true!
They'll look at you just a moment
Till your heart in your bosom swells,
And then they know all about it—
For a little bird tells!

Now where the little bird comes from,
Or where the little bird goes,
If he's covered with beautiful plumage,
Or black as the king of the crows,
If his voice is as hoarse as a raven
Or clear as the ringing of bells,
I know not—but this I am sure of—
A little bird tells!

The moment you think a thing wicked,
The moment you do a thing bad,
Are angry or sullen or hateful,
Get ugly or stupid or mad,
Or tease a dear brother or sister—
That instant your sentence he knells
And the whole to mamma in a minute
That little bird tells!

You may be in the depths of a closet
Where nobody sees but a mouse,
You may be all alone in the cellar,
You may be on the top of the house,
You may be in the dark and the silence,
Or out in the woods and the dells—
No matter! Wherever it happens
The little bird tells!

And the only contrivance to stop him,
Is just to be sure what you say—
Sure of your facts and your fancies,
Sure of your work and and your play;
Be honest, be brave and be kindly,
Be gentle and loving as well,
And then—you can laugh at the stories
The little bird tells!

—*M. E. B. in June Wide Awake.*

THE FIRST ENGINE.

AND HOW IT STARTLED THE PEOPLE.

A Honesdale correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* says:

The successful application of steam as a motive power on railroads has always been dated from the trial of Stephenson's "Rocket," Ericsson's "Novelty" and the "Sanspareil" and the "Perseverance" locomotives of various and singular pattern, in Liverpool—or rather on the Liverpool and Manchester railway, October 14, 1829; while as a matter of fact the idea was demonstrated to be a grand success in a then wild and isolated part of the United States more than two months before the trial above mentioned was made. On the 8th of August, 1829, the first locomotive that ever turned a driving wheel on a railroad in America was run at Honesdale, on the newly finished road that connected the Lackawanna coal fields with tide-water by way of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. This road was the first of any commercial importance ever built in this country, and brought into practical use the economical system of inclined planes and gravity locomotion which has since been adopted by engineers wherever practicable. Up to the time of the completion of this gravity road over the lofty Moosic range of mountains separating the valley of the Lackawaxen from the Lackawanna there were but twelve miles of railroad in operation in America. Three miles of track had been laid in 1828 between Boston and the Quincy granite beds, for the more convenient hauling from the quarries of the stone intended for the Bunker Hill monument, and the coal mine at Summit Hill, Carbon county, Pa., was connected with the Lehigh river with nine miles of railroad, on the inclined plane system, operated by mule power, in 1828. The railroad over the Moosic Mountain was sixteen miles in length, Carbondale being the mine terminus and Honesdale the eastern terminus and head of the canal. It was the result of the enterprise and persistent efforts of Maurice and William Wurtz, of Philadelphia, who were the pioneer coal operators of the Lackawanna Valley, having labored from 1815 in developing the resources of the region, in which year they made the first attempt at introducing anthracite in Philadelphia by running it on rafts from the headwaters of the Wallenpaupack creek, thence by the Lackawaxen river to the Delaware, thence to Philadelphia.

LOOKING FOR A MARKET.

The beginning of operations in the Lehigh Valley, possessing easier and much cheaper means of transportation, turned the attention of the Wurtz brothers to New York as their prospective market, and the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Railroad, in its day the most stupendous engineering project supported by a private corporation ever undertaken, was the result. At the time this road was completed railroad building was just beginning to awaken interest among capitalists. The first enterprise of the kind, the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, in England, had been for some time in process of construction and was approaching completion. George Stephenson, the father of steam locamotives, was bringing to bear upon the managers of the road his most telling arguments in favor of the introduction of steam as the motive power upon the road His interesting experiments with his machines had attracted attention in this country, and pending the decision as to whether steam should be introduced on the Liverpool road, John B. Jervis, chief engineer in the construction of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, sent Horatio Allen, his assistant, to England in 1828 to examine into the merits of steam as applied to railroad transportation. Mr. Allen was a young man, but gave promise of the brilliant career as a civil engineer that followed. He was convinced that Stephenson's idea was destined to revolutionize all branches of commerce, and, relying on his judgment, the canal company, through Mr. Jervis, commissioned him to purchase three locomotives for use on the pioneer railroad in America.

STEPHENSON'S "ROCKET."

George Stephenson was at this time busy in preparing his subsequent famous engine, the "Rockett," for the coming trial of steam machines on the Liverpool road, the management having decided to adopt the power against strong opposition and having offered prizes for the most successful locomotive as to speed and draught capacity. Mr. Allen was consequently unable to procure his services in the construction of the locomotives wanted in America, and he made a contract with Foster, Rastwick & Co., machinists, of Stourbridge, to build the machines. The contract called for engines of four tons weight, Mr. Allen furnishing the drafts.

In May, 1829, the ship John Jay delivered the first of these locomotives in New York. It was taken to the yard of the West Point Foundry, at the foot of Beach street, where Mr. Allen put the engine together. It was blocked up so that its wheels cleared the ground, and its machinery set in motion by steam that was generated over a fire made from anthracite coal out of the mines the cars from which the engine was intended to haul. The engine was exhibited at the foundry for six weeks, and was visited by curious thousands. It was a singular looking machine, as one who remembers its appearance describes it. It had four wheels which were connected by side rods. Vertical cylenders on each side of the rear end of the boiler communicated motion to a huge walking beam, connected with the side rods of the driving wheels by other long iron rods. The engine was literally covered with rods and joints, and its appearance was that of a huge grasshopper. There was no cab, and the smoke-stack was small and round, like a stove-pipe, and very high.

THE ENGINE AT HONESDALE.

The engine was sent up the North river to Roundout, the tidewater terminus of the canal, and thence by canal boat to Honesdale, where it arrived on the 23rd of July, 1829. It had been the original intention of the company to open the railroad and canal and celebrate the running of the locomotive on the Fourth of July; but it was impossible to get the work all ready by that time. Everything was in readiness by August 8. Mr. Allen had set the locomotive up and it was on the track, on the company's coal docks. This primitive railroad track consisted of hemlock rails, eight inches by ten in thickness, placed four feet three inches apart and spiked to hemlock ties, with a space of ten feet between them. The timber had not been well seasoned and having been laid in the summer the rails were warped and twisted out of all regularity by the time the locomotive trial was to be made. Besides this, after running on the coal docks for some distance the railroad turned westward by a curve of theatening radius and crossed the Lackawaxen river on a slender hemlock trestle, nearly one hundred feet in height. The locomotive, it was found, instead of weighing four tons, as the contract stipulated, weighed seven. When it was placed on the track the impression became general that it was too heavy to be borne by the hemlock rails over the trestle, and Mr. Allen, who had taken his place at the throttle to direct the movements of the first locomotive in America, was earnestly importuned by many prominent citizens not to attempt the trial. Mr. Allen was well aware of the great danger that attended the trial under the circumstances, but as he afterwards said, he felt that railroads were destined to become universal in transportation and that locomotives would be the power that was to make them useful. The pride, therefore, of having the distinction of being the engineer who pulled the throttle and directed the energies of the first locomotive on the continent of America overpowered his sense of danger, and he declared he would make the trip, let the consequences be what they might.

THE TRIAL TRIP.

Honesdale, now one of the wealthiest and handsomest boroughs in the State, was then but three years out of the wilderness of pine, hemlock and laurel that covered its entire site when the canal was commenced. Philip Hone, ex-Mayor of New York city, and a patron of the canal enterprise, gave it its name. Its population was but a few hundred in 1829, but every one of these hundreds was out on the 8th of August to see the novel trial trip of the "Stourbridge Lion," as the locomotive was called, from the place of its manufacture and the picture of a fierce lion's head, painted in red, on the front of the boiler. The entire farming population of the surrounding country was also out in force. An ancient Queen Anne cannon had been purchased in New York to salute the pioneer locomotive on its trip. It was to this cannon that the date of the trial trip was perpetuated, as there is no record of the event in any of the canal company's records.

After steaming up the locomotive, Mr. Allen ran it backward and forward along the coal dock for a few minutes. He then invited some one from the assemblage to accompany him, but no one could be induced to go. Pulling the throttle-valve open the engineer shouted "Good-by" to the crowd and went dashing away from the village, 'round the abrupt curve and over the shaking trestle at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. He ran the locomotive for several miles up the track and then a bridge across it was too low to admit the tall smoke stack beneath it, and returned to Honesdale and was met with the shouts of the populace and the booming of the cannon. The first salute fired by the cannon was premature, and the gunner, a man named Alva Adams, had his arm blown off. He was taken to Dr. E. T. Losee for surgical treatment. When, a few years ago, the date of the running of the Stourbridge lion was disputed by public prints, and the honor of running the first locomotive was placed elsewhere, the books of Dr. Losey were hunted up. There the entry was found under date of August 8, 1829, of service rendered to Alva Adams, who was wounded, as above stated. In one of the ledgers of the late Jason Torrey was also found the entry under date of August 8, 1829. "The locomotive Stourbridge Lion was run to-day. Alva Adams had his arm blown off by a premature discharge of cannon." This cannon did duty on all occasions of public rejoicing or patriotism in Honesdale until 1877. When the news of the action of the Electoral Commission in seating Mr. Hayes was received in Honesdale the cannon was taken to the summit of Irving Cliff, a high ledge east of the village, where the Republicans intended to celebrate the occasion by firing a hundred guns. At the first discharge the cannon was blown into no one ever found out how many pieces, for only a few fragments of the gun were ever found.

RUSTING A WAY IN A SHANTY.

After the trial trip the engine was attached to trains of coal cars and handled them satisfactorily on the docks. But, while the locomotive was a success as a locomotive, the railroad was of too slight construction to enable it to be used. The expense of adapting it to the weight of the locomotive being too great to be considered for a moment at that early day, and in the straitened financial condition of the company, the "Stourbridge Lion" was placed in a shanty on the dock, where it lay for years a prey to neglect and decay. Its boiler was finally taken to Carbondale, where it has been in constant use in a foundry ever since and is good today. The pump was taken by a "boss" on the coal docks—who afterwards became Judge John Kelly, one of Honesdale's best and most prominent citizens, dying a short time ago—and was used by him for a long time, being finally carried away in a freshet in the Lackawaxen. The rest of the machine, with the exception of one or two small parts now in existence as relics, was broken up and sold for old iron—treatment that was but little better than sacrilege. The other two locomotives shared the same fate, one being brought to Honesdale and the other being disposed of at Roundout.

John B. Jervis, who ordered the first locomotive in America to be made, and Horatio Allen, who saw the order carried out and who ran the pioneer locomotive, are both living yet, the one at Rome, N. Y., over four score years old, and the other at Orange, N. J., over seventy years of age. Their names are identified with the greatest engineering triumphs of this country, among them the Croton Aqueduct. The original railroad is still operated in connection with the canal and is one of the most popular summer excursion routes in the United States, rivaling the famous "Switchback" of Mauch Chunk, than which its attractions are more varied and extended. Although the canal company now controls some of the most important railroads in the country, its link of mine road and the canal it feeds is still its greatest and most certain source of profit.

The regular course of studies open to students at the Pennsylvania State College are three in numbe., Agricultural, Classic and Scientific. Each is a full one; and supplemented as they all are by practical instruction on the farm, in the garden, vineyard and the laboratories, the student who pursues either of them will become not only a well educated but a self-helpful man. Full information can be obtained by addressing the Business Manager, State College, Centre Co., Pa.

Night Life for Young men.

One night often destroys a whole life. The leakage of the night keeps the day for ever empty. Night is sin's harvesting time. More sin and crimes are committed in one night than in all the days of the week. This is more emphatically true of the city than the country. The street lamps like a file of soldiers with torch in hand, stretch away in long lines on either sidewalk; the gay colored transparencies are ablaze with attractions; the saloons and billiard halls are brilliantly illuminated; music sends forth its enchantment; the gay company begin to gather to the haunts and houses of pleasure; the gambling dens are ablaze with palatial splendor; the theatres are wide open the mills of destruction are grinding health, honor, happiness, hope, out of thousands of lives. The city under the gaslight is not the same as under God's sunlight. The allurements and perils and pitfalls of night are a hundred fold deeper and more destructive. Night life in our cities is a dark problem whose depth and abysses and whirlpools make us start back with horror. All night long tears are falling, and the blood is streaming.

Young men, tell me how and where you spend your evenings, and I will write you out a chart of your character and final destiny, with blanks to insert your names. It seems to me an appropriate text would be "Watchman, what of the night?" Policeman pacing thy beat, what of the night? What are the young men of the city doing at night? Where do they spend their evenings? Who are their associates? What are their habits? Where do they go in and what time do they come out? Policemen would the night life of a young man commend them to their employers? Would it be to their credit.

Make a record of the nights of one week. Put in the morning paper the names of all the young men, their habits and haunts, that are on the streets for sinful pleasure. Would there not be shame and confusion? Some would not go to their place of business; some would not return home at night; some would not leave the city; some would commit suicide. Remember, young man, that in the retina of the All-seeing-Eye there is nothing hid but shall be revealed on the last day.

We would recommend all to try Dr. Browning's Tonic and Alterative, as it is a Perfect Blood Purifier, makes New Blood, reddens Old Blood, enriches Poor Blood, and gives Vigorous Health. The dose is but one teaspoonful for an adult, and smaller in proportion for children, and it is exceedingly pleasant to take. For sale by the proprietor, W. Champion Browning, M. D., 117 Arch street, Philadelphia and all druggists. Price 50 cents and $1.

Drinking Ice Water.

There is no more doubt that drinking ice water arrests digestion that there is that a refrigerator would arrest prespiration. It drives from the stomach its natural heat, suspends the flow of gastric juice and shocks and weakens the delicate organs with which it comes in contact. An able writer on human diseases says: Habitual ice-water drinkers are usually very flabby about the region of the stomach. They complain that their food lies heavy on that patient organ. They taste their dinner for hours after it is bolted. They cultivate the use of stimulants to aid digestion. If they are intelligent, they read upon food and what the physiologist has to say about it—how long it takes cabbage and pork and beef and potatoes, and other meats and esculenss to go through the process of assimilation. They roar at new bread, hot cakes and fried meat, immagining these to been the cause of their maladies. But the ice-water goes down all the same and finally friends are called in to take a farewell look at one whom a mysterious Providence has called to climb where, as far as known, ice-water is not used. The number of immorwho go hence, to return no more on account of an injudicious use of ice-water, can hardly be estimated.

INVALUABLE FOR RAILROAD MEN.—"I suffered for more than a year with indigestion, and during the last six months I was very bilious, occasionally having a dumb chill followed by fevers, which prostrated me. I took Simmon's Liver Regulator, and for several months I have been as stout and hearty as any man could desire to be. I am thoroughly satisfied that it is all it is recommended to be for indigestion and bilious complaints, for mine was certainly a stubborn case. I have heard many of my friends speak of it, and all agree that it possesses all the virtues you claim for it. A. H. Hightower, Conductor M. and W. R. R.

That Credit Mobilier Story.

HOW SOME OF OUR PUBLIC MEN BECAME SCANDALIZED.

Mr. Garfield was, like Blaine and Colfax, badly smirched by the Credit Mobilier investigation. The Credit Mobilier was a joint stock company founded in Paris, November 18, 1852, under the lead of the brothers Emile and Isaac Pereire and on the principle of limited liability for a transaction of general banking business, to facilitate the construction of public works and to develop national industry. On the model of this company the title of "Credit Mobilier of America" was adopted by a joint stock company organized in May, 1863, with a capital of $2,500,000. In January, 1869, the charter having been purchased by a company organized for the construction of the Union Pacific railroad, the stock was increased to $3,750,000 and afterwards rose to a great value, paying enormous dividends. In 1872, in the course of legal proceedings in Pennsylvania respecting the ownership of stock, it appeared that several members of Congress, including James A. Garfield as well as Vice President Colfax, were unavowed stockholders. This caused a great political scandal, as it had often been held to be highly improper for a member of Congress to be pecuniarily interested in a corporation the profits of which might be largely and directly affected by his vote on bills concerning it. The fact that a presidential canvass was in progress, in which several of the persons implicated took an active part, added interest and excitement to the subject. The result was a congressional investigation in the session of 1872-3. In 1873 both the senate and the house committees made reports. When the house committee said in their report that none of the congressmen implicated supposed "that he was guilty of any impropriety or even indelicacy in becoming a purchaser of the stock," the public read the exculpation with incredulity and amazement. The public was astonished and confounded when the committee went on to say that "and it appeared that these gentlemen were aware of the enormous dividends upon their stock, and how they were earned, we could not acquit them." The evidence had shown that five or six members of Congress, including Garfield, had owned Credit Mobilier stock, that they had purchased it of Oakes Ames, had received enormous dividends on it and had resorted to subterfuge to conceal their transactions. As Ames was judged guilty of bribery and thought to deserve expulsion for selling the stock in this manner to these congressmen, the public could not understand how one of the parties to these corrupt

The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, Editor.
J. K. BITTENBENDER, Publisher.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, June 25, 1880.

FOR PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES,
Gen. W. S. HANCOCK,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
Wm. H. ENGLISH,
OF INDIANA.

STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson county.

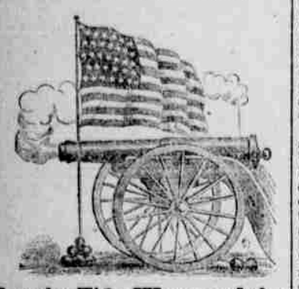
AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

AT CINCINNATI.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT NAMED.

GEN. W. S. HANCOCK

Nominated on Second Ballot.



Let the Flag Wave and the Cannon Boom!!

The Democratic National Convention met at Cincinnati on Tuesday. Judge Hoadley was chosen temporary chairman. On taking the chair he made the following speech:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the National Executive Committee: I obey this call to the chair of this convention with grateful acknowledgment of the confidence reposed in me. It shall be my sedulous care to prove worthy of your nomination. Fellow-delegates, fellow-Democrats, thanks for your welcome, your generous welcome, my best response to which will be, my only adequate response can be—the strictest impartiality in the exercise of power during the brief period it is committed to me. I shall make mistakes; I trust you will forgive them. I am sure you will, as soon as I satisfy you that although as a delegate I am the zealous friend, even the partisan of my favorite candidate, as your presiding officer I shall know neither friend nor foe of any candidate, but discharge my duty with absolute fairness and fidelity of purpose. Of this you have my pledge.

Gentlemen of the convention, our fathers distrusting popular choice, established in each State an Electoral College, to whose unpledged action they sought to entrust the election of the Chief Magistrates of the Republic. Their children, by experience, have wisely modified the constitutional scheme by an unwritten amendment, which combines the advantages of the electoral system with the direct popular vote, while it preserves to each State its just weight of influence upon the result. Conventions of delegates chosen by the people of two or more parties have already presented candidates for popular acceptance at the coming election, and another great College of Electors is now assembled in this hall. The office you thus fill though not defined by law, is of transcendant legal consequence. I need not say that in this assembly it will not be doubted that you are not delegates from Congressional districts, but representatives of those indestructible units of our indestructible Union—the States.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

Custom has defined your duties. They are to construct a platform and to nominate candidates. You are not, however, called together to create a creed, but to apply a known principle to present public affairs. The Democratic principle does not date its birth from your assembling and will not perish with the success or the defeat of the candidates you nominate. It is eternal, a divine fire, burning in the hearts of men. It quickens the thought of the statesman, nerves the arm of the soldier and doubles the energy of the toiler. It is found in the Roman precept, *Suum cuique tribuere*, and in the self-evident truth of the American patriot, that all men are created equal. It is the unrelenting foe of despotism and of communism, whether open or sought to be hidden under the guise of paternal government. Its beneficent office in political affairs is to secure to every man the utmost possible liberty of action consistent with equal liberty to every other. Yours is not therefore the office of invention, but of promulgation; not to discover, but to declare; to apply the Democratic principle to the changing affairs of human society, and that this principle may have living force in public concerns, you will nominate candidates whose election will insure its full fruition during the next Presidential term. These duties no Democrat doubts that you will worthily perform, but you are called to their discharge this day under circumstances of no common moment—circumstances which may God in His mercy grant shall in the history of our Republic never recur.

CHEERS FOR TILDEN.

Four years ago the Democratic party, in convention assembled at St. Louis, announced to the country its platform and named as its candidates two of the foremost statesmen of the nation, both then and now worthy of the most enthusiastic political devotion and the most ardent private friendship; and Samuel J. Tilden (cheers) and Thomas A. Hendricks were elected President and Vice President of the United States—elected as fairly as George Washington or James Monroe. That they were not inaugurated; that the Chief Magistrate of this nation has for more than three years been one whom the people and the electors reelected; that in the Executive Department government by the people has ceased since March 4, 1877, is a living monument, seen now of all men and to be remembered in all generations, of the fraud of the Republican party, of its infidelity to Republican principles, of its willingness to sacrifice the right of popular election, the "vital principle of republics," rather than relax its hold upon power; and of the loyalty of the Democratic party even to the forms of law; its confidence that the will of the people must finally prevail, abiding in which it patiently waits for the full fruition of its hopes until March 4, 1881, but no longer, no longer, unless defeated at the polls. It beaten fairly we shall submit—I repeat, we shall submit and again wait—but if again successful, no cunning device of dishonest arbitration shall deprive us of our rights. The Democratic party will never again appear before a tribunal falsely called "of justice"—a tribunal deaf to the appeal of testimony, but not blind to the beckoning finger of favor.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.

But though it failed to inaugurate our candidates, our cause was not for a moment wholly lost. Retributive justice visited without delay the immediate authors of this infamy. The courts of Florida had thwarted the conspirators who proposed the theft of its State Government, and the stern refusal of the Democratic House of Representatives to appropriate a man or a dollar to continue the subjugation of South Carolina and Louisiana forced the oppressor to relax his grasp. No trace now remains of the carpet-bag governments of the South except the $170,000,000 increased public debt that they contrived in seven years of misgovernment to heap upon its impoverished people.

Yes, another trace remains. Louisana, entitled by the constitution to two Senators, is represented by but one. The seat of of other is filled by a delegate from a band of outlaws, never recognized as a government, long since dispersed—some to fatten upon the Federal Treasury and some to eat the bread of exile [Cheers.] The years that have passed since the theft of the presidency have been years of plenteous harvests. The labor of the husbandman have reaped a large reward. The earth has been tickled with the hoe and has laughed with the harvest." The benison of the Most High has been upon us and the opportunities afforded by His gracious favor wisely employed in the economies of two successive Democratic Congresses have made possible that partial measure of resumed payment of the National floating debt and that equalization of values called by the Republican party the "resumption of specie payments."

THE NEW PROSPERITY.

But the new prosperity awakened by foreign demand and the abundant domestic product were gifts to the American people by a higher source than any agency of the Republican party. No soldiers kept the peace of the corn-fields, no returning board canvassed the wheat sheaves, no supervisors or deputy marshals assisted at the gatherings into the garners, no electoral commission gave its blessing to the harvest. They were the fruits of labor, the gracious gifts of the laborer, of him who is the largest benefactors in society, the high priest of the Democratic hierarchy. [Applause.] We have been spared one great danger. Since the 8th day of June, 1880, it has been certain that the usurper will not be immediately followed by the monarch, but the third term is postponed, not averted, and the real danger is not in the third term so much as in the Republican party, which makes the third term possible. Bonaparte did not crown himself Emperor until Bonapartism had corrupted France. When more than three fifths of any political party invoked a "savior of society" that party is already so poisoned with imperialism that it has become itself a menace to the Republic far more formidable than any mischief it professes to fear or any danger it was organized to repeal.

The remedy, gentlemen, for this and for all other ills of state is in eternal vigilance. This is at once the price and protector of liberty. This vigilance, already newly quickened among the people from whom you come, continued here and hereafter, is sure to bring victory to the Democratic principles and the Democratic candidates—a victory so full of hope for the Republic that even the "melancholy days of November" shall be radiant with joy, and on the wings of the strong winds of March shall be wafted blessings. [Continued applause.]

JOHN KELLY HISSED.

Hoadley's fine presence and scholarly ways were all exhibited in his speech, and the entire audience enthusiastically responded to it. Then followed the usual routine motions for the adoptions of rules, the selection of committees on organization, credentials and resolutions, and the session promised to pass without an episode of special interest until New York was called, when the burly form, grizzly face and close cropped crown of John Kelly poped up, just in the rear of the convention but outside of its bar. He attempted to address the Chair, but was greeted with a torrent of jeers hisses and howls, with cries of "Sit down, Bolter!" Hustle the bolter out!" and other like responses. He had risen to say a word or make a motion in behalf of the anti-Tilden contestants from New York; but neither the convention nor the spectators inclined to hear him, and as he was not a member of the convention and only accorded the courtesy of a seat on the floor by the national committee, between the peremptory orders of the Chair and the vigorous pulling at Kelly's coat-tails by Schell the great Tammany chief was finally silenced. The roll call was then completed without other incident of moment.

Ex-Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky, was made permanent chairman on Wednesday, and nominating speeches were made. Daniel Dougherty presented General Hancock name amid the wildest enthusiasm. Stephen J. Field, of California, Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, William R. Morrison, of Illinois, and Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio were also named.

The roll was then called and the vote resulted, total vote, 735½; necessary to a choice 492:

Hancock,	171	Morrison,	62
Payne,	81	Hendricks,	49½
Field,	65	Tilden,	38
Bayard,	153½	Scattering,	37
Thurman,	68½		

The convention then adjourned until Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

David Lowenberg delegate from this district, voted for Hancock.

The convention is described as the ablest, most harmonious and orderly body of the kind ever assembled. There is no bad blood exhibited, and there was no contest of any kind except that of John Kelly and the Tammany delegation, for seats, which was soon voted down.

Just as we go to press, the telegraph brings the news of the nomination of General W. S. Hancock, he having received 685 votes on the second ballot.

William H. English of Indiana was nominated for Vice President.

The *Republican* says the Credit Mobilier charge against Garfield has been thoroughly exploded. Please tell us how, when and where?

Just as like as not, one of these days the republicans of this town willl conclude that they must swallow the pill prepared for them at Chicago, in the nomination of Garfield, and will get up a so-called ratification meeting. Four years ago they had Blaine's name on their flag before the convention met and had to take it off. It is now three weeks since Garfield was nominated, and his name has not appeared on a single banner.

The Southern Republicans Abandoned.

The nomination of Arthur on the ticket with Garfield has one significance, which does not seem to have attracted the attention it deserves as a political fact. The Southern Republicans, white and black, are wholly abandoned by their party, which by this act formally assumes a sectional character and proscribes the South as outside the organization.

The friends of Senator Bruce went to Chicago claiming to represent seven hundred thousand votes, and asking that he be put upon the ticket, or at least that the colored element have a hearing before the Convention. Mr. Hoar put Mr. Bruce in the chair for a few minutes, and with that cheap compliment he and the colored vote were dismissed as having had their full share of recognition.

The white Southern Republicans claimed that the party should prove its professions of nationality by nominating a candidate for the second place from that part of the Union. They proposed Judge Settle, Governor Davis and other well known Republicans of standing, all of whom were unceremoniously discarded, with hardly a passing word of favor. This contemptuous treatment has necessarily provoked bad blood and resentment. It will make the South more solid than it was before, and serve to keep alive sectional discords. What motive has a Southern Republican now to engage in a political contest after being put under the ban by his own organization?

Henceforth there will be no Republican party in the South worthy of the name. Factions may exist, but nothing more.—*N. Y. Sun.*

TILDEN'S FAMOUS LETTER.

A PATRIOTIC REVIEW OF POLITICS PAST AND PRESENT.

Cincinnati, June 20.—To night the New York delegation held a meeting at the Grand hotel, and organized by choosing Daniel Manning chairman and S. B. Halliday secretary. Mr. Peckham read the following letter from Samuel J. Tilden:

New York, June 18.—*To the Delegates from the State of New York to the Democratic National Convention:* Your first assembling is an occasion on which it is proper for me to state to you my relation to the nomination for the presidency, which you and your associates are commissioned to make in behalf of the Democratic party of the United States. Having passed my early years in the atmosphere filled with the traditions of the war which secured our National Independence, and of struggles which made our continental system a government for the people and by the people, I learned to idolize the institutions of my country, and was educated to believe it the duty of every citizen to put his fair allotment of care and trouble to public affairs. I fulfilled that duty to the best of my ability for forty years as a private citizen. Although during all my life, giving at least as much thought and effort to public affairs as to all other objects, I have never accepted public office only for a brief period and special purpose, and only when the occasion seemed to require of me that sacrifice of private preferences to public interests. My life has subsequently been that of a private citizen. It was, I presume, the success of efforts, in which as a private citizen I had shared, to overthrow a corrupt combination then holding dominion in our metropolis and to purify the judiciary, which had become its tool, that induced democracy of the state in 1874 to nominate me for governor. This was done in spite of the protests of a minority that the part I had borne in those reforms had created antagonisms to me fatal to me as a candidate. I felt constrained to accept the nomination as the most certain way of putting the power of the gubernatorial office on the side of reform and of removing the impression wherever it prevailed, that the faithful discharge of one's duty as a citizen is fatal to its usefulness as a public servant. The breaking up of the canal ring, the better management of our public works, the large reduction of taxes and other reforms accomplished during my administration doubtless occasioned my nomination for the Presidency by the Democracy of the Union in the hope that a similar process would be applied to the federal government. From the responsibilities of such an undertaking, appalling as it seemed to me, I did not feel the liberty to shrink. In the canvass which ensued, the democratic party represented reform in the administration of the Federal government and a restoration of our complex political system to the pure ideas of its founders. Upon these issues the people of the United States, by a majority of more than a quarter of a million chose a majority of the electors to cast their votes for the democratic candidate for President and vice-President. It is my right and privilege here to say that I was nominated and elected to the Presidency absolutely free from any engagement in the respect to the exercise of the powers or the disposal of its patronages. Through the whole period of my relation to the Presidency I did everything in my power to elevate and nothing to lower the moral standards in the competition of parties. By what nefarious means the basis of a false count was laid in several of the states I need not recite. These are now matters of history about which whatever diversity of opinion may have existed in either of the great parties of the country at the time of their consummation has since practically disappeared. I refused to ransom from the returning boards of the southern states the documentary evidence by the suppression of which and by the substitution of fraudulent and forged papers a pretext was made for the perpetration of a false count. The constitutional duty of these two Houses of Congress to count the electoral vote as cast, and to give effect to the will of the people as expressed by their suffrages, was never fulfilled. An electoral commission for the existence of which I have no responsibility, was formed, and to it the two Houses of Congress abdicted to make the count by law enacting that the count of the commission should stand as final, unless overruled by the concurrent action of the two Houses. Its false count was not overruled, owing to the complicity of a republican senate with the republican majority of the commission, controlled by its republican majority of eight to seven. The electoral commission counted out the men elected by the people and counted in the men not elected by the people. That subversion of the election created a new issue for the decision of the people of the United States transcending in importance all questions of administration. It involved vital principles of self government through elections by the people. The immense growth of the means of corrupt influence over the ballot-box, which is at the disposal of the party having possession of the executive administration, had already become a present evil, and a great danger, tending to make the election irresponsive to public opinion, hampering the power of the people to change their rule and enabling the men holding the machinery of the government to continue and perpetuate their power. It was my opinion in 1876 that the opposition attempting to change the administration needed to include at least two-thirds of the voters at the opening of the canvass in order to retain a majority at the election. If, after such obstacles had been overcome and a majority of the people had voted to change the administration of their government, the men in office could still proceed to a false count founded upon the frauds, perjury and forgeries furnishing a pretext of documentary evidence on which to base that false count, and if such a transaction were not only successful, but if after allotments of its benefits were made to its contrivers, abettors and apologists by the chief beneficiary of the transaction, it was condoned by the people, a practical destruction of elections by the people would have been accomplished.

The failure to install the candidate chosen by the people, a contingency consequent upon no act or omission of mine beyond my control, has thus left me for the last three years and until now, when the democratic party, by the delegates in national convention assembled, shall choose a new leader, the involuntary but necessary representative of this momentous issue, as such denied by the immunities of public life without the powers conferred by public station, subject to unceasing falsehoods and calumnies from the partisans of an administration laboring in vain to justify its existence. I have never the less steadfastly endeavored to present the same to the democratic party of the United States. The supreme issues before the people for this decision next November are whether this shall be a government by the sovereign through election or a government by discharged servants holding over by force and fraud; and I have withheld no sacrifice and neglected no opportunity to uphold, organize and consolidate against the enemies of the representative institution of the great party which alone under God can effectually resist the overthrow. Having now borne faithfully my share of the labor and care in public service, and wearing the marks of its burdens, I desire nothing so much as an honorable discharge. I wish to lay down the honors and toils of even quasi-party leadership, and to seek the repose of private life. To renouncing a renomination for the presidency I do so with no doubt in my mind as to the vote of the state of New York or of the United States, but because I believe that it is a renunciation of the re-election of the presidency.

To those who think my nomination and re-election indespensable to an effectual vindication of the rigat of the people to elect their rulers, violated in my person, I have accorded as long a reserve of my decision as possible, but I cannot overcome my repugnance to enter into a new engagement, which involves four years of ceaseless toil. The dignity of the presidential office is above a merely personal ambition, but it creates in me no illusion. Its value is as a great power for good to the country.

I said four years ago, in accepting the nomination: "Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine and working out a reform of systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the federal administration without anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my country men to attempt this work, I shall endeavor with God's help to be the efficient instrument of their will. Such a work of renovating after many years of misrule, such a reform of systems and policies to which I would cheefully have sacrificed all that remained to me of health and life, is now, I fear beyond my strength. With unfeigned thanks for the honors bestowed upon me, with a heart swelling with emotions of gratitude to the democratic masses for the support which they have given to the cause I represent and their confidence in every emergency, I remain your fellow citizen.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

The Chicago Platform.

"The deliverance of the Republican national convention in Chicago in the shape of a platform," says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, "is certainly a curiosity. It is extremely verbose abounds in shifts and evasions, and deliberately falsifies the facts of history in a number of instances.

"Its first declaration is a naked and shameless falsehood. The republican party "suppressed the rebellion," is the assertion. The effrontery and impudence of this preposterous claim are beyond conception. The Democratic party does not pretend to have suppressed the rebellion, but the Democrats of the northern states do claim that if they had not given as freely of their blood and their treasure as the members of the republican party the federal government could not have conquered the armies of the confederacy.

"The next assertion is that the Republicans "reconstructed the Union with freedom instead of slavery as the corner-stone and transformed 4,000,000 human beings from the likeness of things to the rank of citizenship." Aye, the republican party reconstructed the Union with extraordinary political privileges to the ignorant ex-slaves freed by the accident of war, but sent its hordes of unscrupulous and desperate adventures to the states in process of reconstruction to make political slaves of both blacks and whites and to plunder and bankrupt the subjugated section. For eleven years after the cival war had ended the republican party used the army of the United States for the purpose of preventing the overthrow of the plundering knaves whom its reconstruction policy had placed in power in the southern states, and it was only when the negros themselves finally learned to understand the true character of the political tutelage to which they had been committed and the more intelligent among them began to revolt against the rules of carpet-bag thieves that political serfdom in the south came to an end. The "corner stone" of republican reconstruction was the political carpet bagger and he disappeared as soon as free and intelligent suffrage resumed its sway.

"The platform went on to assert that the republican party "raised the value of paper currency from 38 per cent, to the par of gold." The republican party lost control of congress at the elections of 1874. Five years elapsed after the republicans were voted out of power in the law-making branch of the government before the currency came to par. The party brought upon the country the financial panic of 1873, and since then it has utterly failed to regain the confidence of the people, and has been beaten at three successive congressional elections. It also failed to poll a majority of the popular vote at the only presidential election that has occurred since that period. It remained for the Democratic congress to lift the country out of the financial Slough of Despond into which the republican party had plunged it. The lavish expenditures of the republican administration were cut down, taxation was reduced, corruptions in the government were rooted out, frauds upon the government were stopped, the rate of interest upon the public debt was greatly reduced when the failure of specie resumption was imminent, silver was made a legal tender to enable the government to keep its pledge of payment in coin. All this was accomplished by Democratic legislation, not one whit of it by an act of the republican party. This last assertion of the new Chicago platform is therefore baseless as the fabric of a vision.

"As to the remainder of this remarkable piece of political pettifogging, we leave it for future criticism. Suffice it to say for the present that it is chiefly a repetition of the cheap professions of patrotism which usually enter into all political platforms tricked out with some very ordinary trumpery for the special use of demagogues and other political vampires."

Thus remarks the Clinton *Democrat* at Lock Haven: "It seems that pardon possesses wonderful curative powers. Rumberger, one of the riot bill bribers, affected insanity after being lodged in jail, and raved like a madman. All the rogues around Harrisburg—and that embraces a good many people—at once overflowed with sympathy for him. But as soon as he was pardoned his ravings and incoherencies ceased! In the scenes of revelry that followed the pardons he could gulp campagne and be as merry as anybody. In fact no trace of insanity remained."

It very often happens that a man enters the field as a candidate for nomination to a county office not with the expectation of securing the place, but simply as a stool pigeon for some one else who is also a candidate. The object in such cases is to go into the convention with a few delegates and then when dropped after a second ballot, to turn them over to their principal, for a valuable consideration, or otherwise. In the coming campaign, the democrats of the county want to know who is asking for office at their hands in good faith, and who is endeavoring to secure their votes for some one else for whom they would not vote knowingly. They want no double dealing or chicanery practiced upon them.

JUDGE BLACK'S CHARITY FOR A FALLEN FRIEND.

HIS LETTER ON GARFIELD'S CASE, WRITTEN THREE DAYS BEFORE THE REPORT OF THE POLAND COMMITTEE.

From the New York Evening Mail, June 17.

If there is a lawyer in this country who has a constitutional hatred of all public officers who shows the slightest tendency toward corruption, it is Judge Jeremiah S. Black, a Democrat of Democrats. With full knowledge, after thorough investigation, he wrote the following letter, which we commend to the careful study of all intelligent and disinterested readers:

"My Dear Sir: From the beginning of the investigation concerning Mr. Ames use of the Credit Mobilier I believe that Gen. Garfield was free from all guilty connection with that business. This opinion was founded not merely upon my confidence in his integrity but on some special knowledge of his case. I may have told you all about it in conversation, but now I desire to repeat it in way of reminder.

"I assert unhesitatingly that whenever Gen. Garfield may have done or forborn to do, he acted in utter ignorance of the nature and character of the thing which Mr. Ames was proposing to sell. He had not the slightest suspicion that he was to be taken into a ring organized for the purpose of defrauding the public, nor did he know that the stock was in any way connected with anything which came, or could come, within the legislative jurisdiction of Congress. The case against him lacks the scienter, which alone constitutes guilt.

"In the winter of 1869-70 I told Gen. Garfield of the fact that his name was on Ames' list; that Ames charged him with being one of his distributees; explained to him the character, origin, and objects of the Credit Mobilier; pointed out the connection it had with Congressional legislation, and showed him how impossible it was for a member of Congress to hold stock in it without bringing his private interests in conflict with his public duty. That all this to him was a perfectly new revelation I am as sure as I can be of such a fact, or of any fact which is capable of being proved only by moral circumstances. He then told me the whole story of Train's offer to him and Ames' subsequent solicitation and his own action in the premises, much as he details it to the committee. I do not undertake to reproduce the conversation, but the effect of it all was to convince me thoroughly that when he listened to Ames he was perfectly unconscious of anything evil. I watched carefully every word that fell from on him this point, and did not regard the narrative of the transaction in any other respect with much interest because everything else in my view was insignificant. I did not care whether he made a bargain technically binding or not; his integrity depended upon the question whether he acted with his eyes open. If he had known the true character, of the proposition made to him he would not have endured it, much less embraced it.

Now, couple this with Mr. Ames's admission that he gave no explanation whatever on the matter to Gen. Garfield, then reflect that not a particle of proof exists to show that he learned anything about it previous to his conversation with me, and I think you will say it is altogether unjust to put him on the list of those who knowingly and wilfully joined the association in question."

J. S. BLACK.

Hon. J. G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

If the Herald and the Sun had any sense of fairness they would let their readers see this convincing testimony of a lawyer distinguished for his acuteness in detecting guilt—incipient or committed.

JUDGE BLACK'S LETTER IS ONLY A CONFESSION THAT GARFIELD COMMITTED PERJURY.

From the Herald of June 18.

Our guileless republican contemporary, the *Evening Mail*, printed in its leading editorial column, yesterday, Judge Black's letter exculpating Mr. Garfield, and subjoined at the end. "If the *Herald* had any sense of fairness it would let its readers see this convincing testimony of a lawyer distinguished for his acuteness in detecting guilt—incipient or committed." The *Mail* is inconsiderate and discourteous in accusing the *Herald* of a want of fairness. In questions of public interest we always practice the fairness of giving both sides a hearing in our columns. We have not deviated from this rule in the case of Gen. Garfield. We could not ignore the accusations, because they are a part of the current history of the day, but we have forborne to indorse them, and have only insisted that they should be met and refuted.

As to Judge Black's exculpatory letter, we are only half a day behind our zealous evening contemporary in reproducing it. The *Mail* printed it last evening: we print it this morning. We might, indeed, have given it half a day in advance of our contemporary instead of half a day behind, but so slight a difference as a fraction of a day affords no excuse for the discourtesy of charging us with a want of fairness. Judge Black's letter came under our notice yesterday, but it seemed so inadequate a defence, and in some respects so damaging to Judge Black's client, that we preferred to wait a day in the hope that Gen. Garfield would accept the proferred courtesy of our columns for a defence which could not be so easily riddled into shreds. We are confident that Mr. Garfield could not make so lame an argument for himself as Judge Black made for his distinguished client. Our offer to give Gen. Garfield all the space which he might take for refuting the charges should have exempted us from the hasty and unwarranted imputation of the *Mail*. The *Herald* aims to treat everybody with justice. In the case of Gen. Garfield we have not only suppressed nothing which it would be for his advantage to publish, but have offered him an acceptional opportunity for demonstrating his innocence and putting his accusers to shame.

We think it a mistake for Gen. Garfield's friends to parade Judge Black's letter as a defensive document. It was written to serve his client in a most critical emergency, and having failed to accomplish its object then, it is a boomerang now. Its date was Feb. 15, 1873—three days before the report of the Poland committee. Although addressed to Speaker Blaine, it was intended to influence the committee and save Mr. Garfield from censure in its forthcoming report. As often happens to skillful lawyers, Judge Black made an unsuccessful defense of his client.

To perceive the bearing of Judge Black's letter we must compare it with Mr. Garfield's sworn testimony before the committee on which the charge of perjury is founded, Jan. 14, 1873, Mr. Garfield sworn as follows:

Mr. Ames never offered to give me any stock or other valuable thing as a gift. I once asked and obtained from him, and afterward repaid to him a loan of $6.0. That amount is the only valuable thing I ever received from or delivered to him. I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

Judge Black virtually admits that this testimony was not true. Mr. Garfield swore that he never had any connection with the Credit Mobilier stock; Judge Black merely contends that he had no "guilty" connection. Garfield swore, most absolutely, that he had never had anything whatever to do with it, and the gist of Black's letter is to show that, although he did have a connection with it, he did not understand its nature. These two lines of defence are not only distinct, but inconsistent. If Mr. Garfield told the truth when he swore that he never had anything to do with the stock, Judge Black's attempt to show that his complicity was innocent, because he was ignorant of the kind of transaction he was engaged in, is at least no vindication of Mr. Garfield's sworn testimony. Judge Black said, "I believed that Gen. Garfield was free from all guilty connection with the business." But his client had sworn that he had no connection with it at all! Judge Black's reasoning to prove that the connection was not guilty is inconsistent with the oath of his client. The following paragraph of the counsel's letter is suggestive.

I assert unhesitatingly that, whatever Gen. Garfield may have done or forborne to do, he acted in profound ignorance of the nature and character of the thing which Mr Ames was proposing to sell. He had not the slightest suspicion that he was to be taken into a ring organized for the pur oses of defrauding the public, nor did he know that the stock was in any way connected with anything which came, or could come, within the legislative jurisdiction of Congress. The case against him lacks the scienter which alone constitutes guilt.

What pertinence was there in pleading that the client was ignorant of what he was doing if it was true, as the client swore, that he never had anything to do with the stock in any way whatever? Why set up this elaborate ples of ignorance (which is the whole substance of Counsel Black's exculpation) if his client had sworn truly that he never had any connection with Credit Mobilier stock? There is an irreconcilable inconsistency between Judge Black's letter and Mr. Garfield's testimony before the Poland committee. If he had sworn truly that he never had anything to do with the stock it was irrelevant for his counsel to contend that what he did was done in ignorance. If he did nothing the stress Judge Black laid on the plea of ignorance (which forms the whole tissue of his defence) was ridiculous. Alluding to a conversation between himself and his client, Judge Black says in his letter:

I do not undertake to reproduce the conversation, but the effect of it all was to convince me thoroughly that Ames he listened to Ames he was perfectly unconscious of anything evil. I watched carefully every word that fell from him on this point, and did not regard his narrative of the transaction in any other respects with much interest because everything else was insignificant. I did not care whether he had made a bargain technically binding or not; his integrity depended upon the question whether he acted with his eyes open. If he had known the true character, of the proposition made to him he would not have endured it, much less embraced it.

This line of defence abandoned as untenable the ground taken by Mr. Garfield in his testimony before the Poland committee one month and one day previous to the date of Judge Black's letter. Judge Black was too cognizant of the facts to attempt to save his client on his own plea. He knew well enough that it "wouldn't wash." So he virtually admitted that Garfield "listened to Ames," but maintained that he was perfectly unconscious of anything evil." Mr. Garfield's astute and wary Democratic counsel professed that he did not care whether he made a bargain technically binding or not. His integrity depended on whether he acted with his eyes open." This expert dodge virtually admitted that Mr. Garfield's sworn testimony before the Poland committee was indefensible; admitted that he did make an arrangement with Oakes Ames; professed indifference as to "whether he made a bargain technically binding or not," and staked his whole defence on the point that the intelligent and active-minded Mr. Garfield was too verdant to have known what everybody else knew at the time. But if this defence is accepted what are we to think of Gen. Garfield's sworn testimony that he had never had any sort of connection with the Credit Mobilier? By a stretch of charity we may consider him ignorant of the real character of the Credit Mobilier, which everybody else perfectly understood, and which the whole press of the country was exposing; but when he testified before the Poland committee, could he also have been ignorant of the personal facts which it was the whole drift of Judge Black's letter to explain away, on the ground that when Mr. Garfield negotiated with Ames he was the innocent victim of a schemer? He may possibly have been ignorant of Ames designs, but he could not have been ignorant of the fact that he entertained Ames's proposals, which precluded his counsel from expressing an opinion as to "whether he made a bargain technically binding or not."

It is amazing that the friends of Mr. Garfield should parade Judge Black's letter as a defence. Instead of a defence it is a confession that the most skillful counsel he could employ would not venture to defend him on his own sworn statements. That ground of defence was abandoned entirely, and Judge Black was reduced to "plead the baby act." Mr. Garfield swore that he never touched the gun; Judge Black pleaded that when he handled it he did not know that it was loaded. The plain contradiction between the oath of the defendant and the argument of his counsel makes the republication of Judge Black's letter a perfect boomerang.

We suppose nobody is quite green enough to imagine that Judge Black volunteered his defensive letter. Mr. Garfield found himself in a desperate situation and applied to a great Democratic lawyer to extricate him. The Republican client must have felt he was hard pressed when he had recourse to such aid. But the Poland committee was then preparing its report, and Mr. Garfield felt that he was in the crisis of his brilliant career. Three days after Judge Black's letter the Poland committee made its report to Congress. The report like Judge Black's letter, discredited Mr. Garfield's testimony and certified that he did make a bargain with Oakes Ames, and did receive money on his Credit Mobilier stock. The committee—a friendly Republican committee—in spite of Mr. Garfield's sworn statement to the contrary, reported as follows:

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent., and also received the sixty per cent cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest left a balance of $329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.

CANDIDATES.

[The following persons have been proposed for nomination by the next Democratic county convention to be held August 10th, 1880. Candidates announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the convention.]

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
ISAAC A. DEWITT,
of Greenwood.

JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,
of Catawissa.

A. L. FRITZ,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
ROBERT R. LITTLE,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
E. J. McHENRY,
of Fishingcreek.

[Subject to the decision of the Senatorial Conference.]

FOR CONGRESS,
J. M. C. RANCK,
of Lightstreet.

[Subject to the decision of the Congressional Conference of the eleventh district.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

Notice is hereby given that application for positions as teachers in the public schools of Bloom School District will be received until July 9th, 1880, when the Board will hold a meeting to award the schools for the ensuing year. Two janitors will also be elected at the same time. Applications to be sent to the Secretary.

JAS. C. BROWN, Secretary. B. F. ZARR, President. June 25, '80-3w

THREE FULL CAR LOADS

Salt, Plaster and Super Phosphate received this week.

Phosphate $30 Per Ton.
PLASTER $7 PER TON.
FINE SALT.
$1,60 per barrel of 280 lbs.

All kinds of grain taken in exchange. Cheapest place in the County to buy

CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES.
H. W. AUL,
ESPY, NEAR DEPOT

april 2, '80-3m*

TAX NOTICE.

The undersigned treasurer of the Town of Bloomsburg, hereby gives notice that he is prepared to receive the taxes of said town, assessed and ascertained for the year 1880, on and after Monday, June 21st, 1880, at his office on Second street, five doors above Centre in said town; and all taxpayers are required to pay the same. Any tax unpaid at the expiration of thirty days from the said 21st of June shall be paid with five per centum penalty upon the amount added thereto.

FRANK P. BILLMEYER, Bloomsburg, June 18, 1880. TOWN Treasurer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BUILDING OF NEW STORE
BY
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
AND
CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS,
ON
An Extraordinary Scale

We hereby announce to the public that our Rebuilding Operations now in progress, will include some radical changes in our present store and during the summer materially reduce the size of the building. We find ourselves with the largest stock we have ever had at this stage of the season, aggregating almost

A MILLION DOLLARS IN VALUE,

And it is not only desirable, but necessary, that a large portion thereof should be closed at once.

Although the great bulk of this stock was contracted for on a basis of values much lower than now, we have determined after careful consideration, instead of storing away the goods, to distribute among our patrons and consumers generally, say one-half, or

Five Hundred Thousand Dollars Worth

At such prices as may be necessary in order to speedily close. We have, therefore, inaugurated

A GREAT CLOSING SALE

In every Department, and propose to distribute such bargains among the people, far and wide, as will be our most effective advertisements for the new store we propose to open in the early autumn.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE:

We do not claim to have reduced everything, for there are certain goods in such limited supply that we can scarcely meet the demand. **Such Goods Will Not Be Reduced.** But outside of these a radical mark-down has taken place, and many goods that are selling well are marked away down to insure their immediate clearance. The opportunity to secure bargains is a very unusual one, and buyers of Dry Goods the country over should promptly put in an appearance at our house

All who need Dry Goods or who can be induced by the certainty of saving, to anticipate their wants should visit us in person. From present indications the goods will be sold too rapidly to insure in all cases perfect satisfaction in the filling of orders through the Mail Order Department during the continuance of this great closing sale.

Discarding all sensational or exaggerated statements we throw upon the market this immense stock of Dry Goods, determined to sell the amount named at whatever sacrifice may be necessary to accomplish object.

Our organization and our facilities for distributing large quantities of goods are believed to be unequaled, but every effort will be made to strengthen it and increase its efficiency during this closing sale, so that all who visit us may be waited on promptly and to their entire satisfaction.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Eighth and Market Streets, Phila.

The Old Established Drug Store.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

Corner Main and Market Streets

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The undersigned having been in the WHOLESALE DRUG business for the past eleven years would call the attention of the public generally, and COUNTRY DEALERS in particular, to their large and varied stock.

It consists of

Paint, Oils, Glass, Putty, Patent Medicines, Spices, &c.

The Retail Department

BROWER'S BLOCK.

Cannot be surpassed anywhere.

IN IT MAY BE FOUND A LARGE STOCK OF

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

SPONGES,
CHAMOIS, COLOGNES,
PERFUMERY, CIGARS,
FANCY ARTICLES, TOILET SOAPS,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
HAIR BRUSHES, LAMPS, GLOBES

and in fact every thing that should be kept in a complete and well regulated Drug Store.

They are the sole Manufactures of the Celebrated

OIL OF GLADNESS.

ALSO THE MANUFACTURERS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

DR. W. M. BICKLEY'S CELEBRATED AND INVALUABLE PREPARATIONS.

COMPOUND AROMATIC WINE OF GENTIAN AND IRON, IMPROVED CREAM CAMPAOR, WORM KILLING AGENT, ROSE PECTORAL.

The Best Remedies Made.

Highly Recommended by Physicians.

MOYER BROTHERS,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Oct. 17 '79.-1y

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1880

PUBLIC SALES.

Hester Ann Edson, Executrix of B. F. Cole, deceased, of Benton township, will expose real estate to sale on the premises on Thursday, July 15th, 1880. See advertisement.

W. J. Buckalew offers a house and lot situate on First street in the Town of Bloomsburg, at private sale until July 5th, and if not disposed of by that time will be sold at public sale without reservation.

We are compelled almost daily to explain to persons who come in this office to settle up their subscription why it is that we cannot take $1.50 a year for all the time in arrears. It is simply because those are not our terms. We never agreed to do anything of the kind, and do not propose to. A short time before last October, Brockway & Elwell, the late publishers, reduced the subscription price to $1.50 *strictly in advance.*

Of course those who did not pay in advance were not entitled to this rate, while those who paid for the paper when the price was two dollars a year, were charged that price. Now the proprietorship has changed, but the accounts remain at the COLUMBIAN office, just as though no change had taken place. Those who owe for the paper more than one year will pay two dollars for the paper, while those who have paid according to our terms get it at $1.50. *The price of this paper has always been $2.00 a year.* It still remains at that, but a discount of fifty cents is allowed when paid in advance. Please remember that all papers for the present year that are not paid for by October 1st, 1880, will be $2.00 Paper and all other materials still remain at a high figure and we have to pay cash for it, and the low rate is offered for the purpose of getting new subscribers and to break up the long credit system. Some people think that if they pay for the paper once in four or five years, that is sufficient, but it is a great inconvenience to the publishers who need the money every year; hence an inducement is held out to everybody to pay within the year. It is done especially for our own convenience, and therefore after the year has expired, persons not complying with our terms ought not to have the check to ask us to give them the same benefits that others receive who have complied.

Let us illustrate what is of frequent occurrence. A man comes in who owes Brockway & Elwell for three years' subscription. He is told that his bill is six dollars to October 1st, 1879, and $1.50 for the year ending October 1st, 1880. He says that as the price now is only $1.50, he will not pay any more than that for the whole time; and if we do not empty he will pay up and stop the paper. Our reply is that the price up to last October was two dollars a year, and we cannot take less, after sending the paper three years. No fair minded business man would ask us to do any such thing but the impression of many seems to be that the threat to stop the paper will bring us to time, and they will get it at $1.50, no matter when paid. This is a mistake. We cannot as well afford to lose the subscriber as to lose a dollar and a half on three years' subscription.

The above are our terms and prices and we shall adhere to them strictly, and we hope no one will ask us to make a special rule in each case. We treat all alike, and have but one rule for everybody. june 4-4w

E. W. Elwell and family are visiting relatives in town.

Mrs. P. H. Smith, of Plymouth, Wyoming, is visiting at her father's, Judge Elwell.

Stores and other business places of town will be closed on Saturday July 3rd.

Mr. George Tustin graduated at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, last week Wednesday, and has returned home.

A valuable horse belonging to Mr. J. W. Gibbs, the liveryman on Iron street, died on Tuesday night.

The Wheeler No. 6 runs lighter than another combined Mower and Reaper in the market, cutting five feet. june 4-tf

Rev. J. P. Tustin has resigned his charge as pastor of the Baptist church, of this place. It is intended by the Church to have the pulpit immediately supplied.

THE CAMPAIGN COLUMBIAN

Only 75 cents for six months, or $1.50 a year in advance. Get up clubs and send in our names.

The Wheeler No. 6 is the only two-wheel reaper that has folding platform to pass through narrow lanes, barn and gates. june 18f

The Governor has appointed James L. Barton, justice of the peace in Greenwood to fill the vacancy caused by the death of A. J. Albertson.

The name of the Milton *Independent* has been changed to the *Argus*. The first number since the fire, was issued last week. It is changed in size and form.

The Wheeler No. 6 uses "Wheeler's patent" adjustable and movable *steel plates* in its guards, which cannot be used by other manufacturers. june 18-1

All the members of the Senior Class at the Normal School, passed the examination last week, and were highly complimented by the State Superintendent. There are thirty-three in the class.

Mr. J. S. McMurtrie has finished the census of Berwick and finds the actual number of residents to be 2 094. In 1870 the census was 1923, and in 1850 it was 458.

There will be a general meeting of the stockholders of the "Bloomsburg Water Company, at the office of Frank P. Billmeyer, Secretary in the town of Bloomsburg, (to-morrow) Saturday, June 26th, at three oclock in the afternoon for the purpose of making and adopting By-Laws for the government of its affairs.

The Bloom band held an open air festival on Market street above Main, on Friday and Saturday nights of last weke. The attendance the first night was not very large, but on the second the street was crowded and the proceeds satisfactory. The Catawissa Band came over and made some good music at the festival, and afterwards serenaded a number of our citizens.

Osborne No. 8 Light Reaper weighs 750 lbs. runs very light, has perfect tilting apparatus, Kirby's celebrated rolling head rakes (acknowledged to be the best self-rake ever invented) perfectly controllable, and has *no springs* to get out of order—consequently is the most durable and light reaper in the market. june 4-5w

We did not intend to do the Secretary of the town council any injustice last week, but simply stated the matter as we understood it. We were informed by two responsible persons that he said there were no minutes of the council meeting. His explanation is that he meant there no minutes of sufficient importance to publish, though all that was done was duly recorded.

At a meeting of Democrats held in the parlor of the Exchange Hotel on Monday night for the purpose of welcoming home our delegate to the National Convention, David Lowenberg, Col. Freeze was elected Chairman and P. E. Wirt and Robert Buckingham, secretaries. W. C. McKinney, C. B. Brockway, C. G. Barkley, Thomas Gorey and P. Billmeyer were appointed a committee of arrangements.

The sum of all the fires, "accidents," life-long injuries and actual deaths caused every July in this land by the fire-cracker, is a sad total of havoc and heart-breaking misery. City and town authorities have made laws against the pest and abated it in some degree; but, after all, the true way is to put in its place something less dangerous but equally fascinating to its young lovers. And if at the same time the feelings of the boys and girls themselves can be enlisted against the terrible little red Chinese demons, the day of common-sense Fourth-of-July celebrations will have dawned anew for this nation. Mary Wager Fisher in the July *St. Nicholas*, essays the talk of persuasion in the story of "Tom's Anti-Fire-cracker League," and in the same number of that magazine, with a similar end in view, Daniel Beard, in plain sentences and many pictures, allures the youngsters to make and send up Paper Balloons, by daylight and starlight, with equal safety to balloons and senders.

OSBORNE No. 3 REAPER, wide-cut, weighs 900 lbs., is the old stand-by machine for farmers having large and heavy harvests to reap. You can always depend upon it wet or dry, tall or short, thick or thin. A. B. Croop, Briarcreek, says *his No. 3 is the boss* of all the machines he ever saw. One team works all day in the warmest weather and does not mind it a bit. His 13 year old daughter did all the reaping after the first half day. Try them—buy them—and be happy. june 4-5w

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT OF BLOOMSBURG CORNET BAND FESTIVAL.

The following is the statement of the account of the Bloomsburg Band festival, held June 18th and 19th:

DR.

June 16. To donations	$10 00
" 18. To receipts of evening	19 57
" 19. " " "	69 11
	$98 78

CR.

June 21. Decker & Steckel's bill	$16 50
" Jacob Aul's bill	6 15
" I. W. Hartman's bil	5 65
" T. W. Conner's bill	3 31
" Hartman Bros. "	1 45
" C. A. Klein's "	47
" I. W. McKelvy's bill	7 71
" Elwell & Blitchenbender	1 75
" Mrs. Baker's bill	1 25
" Rollins, Holmes & Schuyler	60
" Cream	8 74
	$58 58
To Nett receipts	45 20
	$98 78

Respectfully,
BLOOMSBURG CORNET BAND.
I. L. GUNTON, *Sec'y.*

If your child has worms, give it the Great Mexican Remedy, Herbaline Bitters. They are easy of administration, pleasant to take, and harmless as honey. They never disappoint.

BERWICK'S MYSTERY.

Some time ago, John Seybert, a farmer living near Berwick, was arrested and convicted of stealing a mule and selling the meat as beef. He was sent to the Columbia county jail, from which he subsequently escaped, and has not since been heard from. The people of the little town are now greatly troubled at the mysterious appearance of a strange looking woman, who came no one knows whence. She perambulates the streets at night, and upon meeting a man generally raises his hat, peers inquiringly into his face, and, with the exclamation, "you are not the person I want," replaces the head-covering and tells him to go his way. She is always thickly veiled, and all efforts at recognition or capture have thus far proved fruitless; and recently, when chased by a number of Berwick's citizens, she ran down the steep hill upon which the town is built and escaped by swimming the canal. The ladies of the place are greatly scared by the appearance of the stranger, and it is said that they never appear upon the street after nightfall, unattended by masculine escort. It is thought by many that this man is John Seybert, returned in disguise to persecute his former prosecutors.—*Union Leader.*

We are requested to announce the name of C. H. Campbell, of Briarcreek, as a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of common schools. Mr. Campbell is a teacher of long experience, having been engaged in that profession for the past twenty-five years in this county and Luzerne. june 18-2w

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

EXERCISES OF COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

Sunday, June 27, 7:30 P. M.—Baccalaureate Sermon by the Principal, M. E. church.

Monday, June 28.—Examination of Undergraduates.

Monday, June 28, 8 P. M.—Lecture before Literary Societies, Rev. E. H. Yocum, Opera House.

Tuesday, June 29.—Examination of Undergraduates, continued.

Tuesday, June 29, 8 P. M.—Concert, Director, Prof. I. W. Niles, Institute Hall.

Wednesday, June 30.—Examination of Undergradutates, concluded.

Wednesday, June 30, 3:00 P. M.—Final Announcement, Campus.

Wednesday, June 30, 3:30 P. M.—Class Day Exercises.

Wednesday, June 30, 8 P. M.—Calliopian Reunion, School Parlors.

Thursday, July 1, 9:30 A. M.—Commencement Exercises, Institute Hall.

Thursday, July 1, 2 P. M.—Alumni Reunion and Dinner.

Thursday, July 1, 7:30 P. M.—Senior Reception, School Parlors.

The Wheeler No. 6 is the only machine built using *Wheeler's Patent Rolling Head Rakes*, which handles grain in all stages in the most perfect and satisfactory manner. june 18-tf

BERWICK LETTER.

EDS. COLUMBIAN:

The fishermen are daily making vain attempts to catch the wary bass. Only occasionally do we hear of a few being caught.

The Cora Van Tassel Troupe played four nights last week in O. F. Hall. The band of Berwick, by arrangement, respeil a portion of the benefit. There were large audiences every night who seemed to enjoy the play very much.

Last Saturday morning, at about two o'clock it is supposed, two horses were stolen from the table belonging to the William's hotel. One of the horses was owned by Mr. Williams and the other by Mr. Cooper, of Hazleton. The same day and the following men were sent out on various directions in search of the horses and give the alarm. They found no trace of them beyond a point about four miles from here. That point was in the woods northeast of town and there the track was lost. On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Keck, of that vicinity saw them galloping riderless in the road toward a mountain. With a companion, he followed and caught them and returned them to Williams. Their torn halter straps indicated that they had broken loose from where they had been tied. This was verified the next day by the finding of the remainder of the torn straps in the woods above referred to. At the same time, the stolen bridles were also found. The thieves are undiscovered. Suspicion points to a said offender as perhaps one of the party.

REPORTER.

Berwick Pa., June 23, '80.

Mr. John Schleyer, the proprietor of the Clifton, Wis., *Volksbote*, a progressive German weekly, gratified us with the following:

With pleasure I add my testimonial to the many already given in favor of St. Jacob's Oil, which I had occasion to test personally. I suffered extreme pains in the back of my neck, which were almost unbearable. Having heard of St. Jacob's Oil I dispatched one of my men to a nearest drug store, procured a bottle and directed to apply it at once. The pain subsided and on the next morning I was all right

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

One fount of 25 line Pica, wood type (4 A) caps only, about 120 characters. In perfect condition. We have two founts nearly alike and need but one.

A rare chance for a country office to get good type cheap. june 18-4w

The Wheeler No. 6 has taken the lead the last five years the world over, as the most perfect combined Reaper and Mower. For strength, durability, ease of management and excellence of work, either reaping or mowing, *it cannot be beaten.* Wm. Parsel, Bloomsburg says he is more than pleased with his No. 6. june 4-5w

ROUND ABOUT ROARINGCREEK.

EDS. COLUMBIAN:

Grand "hop" at the National Hotel the evening of July 2nd.

Mr. Wm. Levan, of Roaringcreek township, lost a good horse recently.

Bear in mind the "Fourth" will come off on the "third" this year.

Mr. Mayberry Snyder put up a new carriage house a short time ago.

Miss Mary E. Hand, the milliner, moved from Numidia to this village a few days since.

Potato bugs are very numerous hereabouts, in some places entirely destroying the plant.

Mr. Rolandus Herbein's health has not been good during the last few weeks.

The funeral of Wm. H. Price, who was killed at a Centralia colliery, passed through this place on the afternoon of the 17th inst.

Mrs. Lucetta Snyder, widow of the late ex-county treasurer, John Snyder, had her house neatly painted last week.

Mr. Dennis Fahringer, formerly of this place, has returned from Scranton, where he has been engaged in the carriage manufacturing business.

Rev. J. P. Benford, of Centralia, delivered an eloquent lecture on Saturday evening in the Trinity church, beyond Nam din, his subject being, "Libby Prison—What I Saw and Heard There."

There will be services every fourth Sunday in the M. E. church, in this place by Rev. John Guldin; the next announcement being for July 4th.

Mr. Luther X. Snyder, at present a student of the Bloomsburg Normal School, and whose permanent residence is Mifflin township, visited his friends and relatives in this vicinity Saturday and Sunday last.

That aged and respected citizen, Mr. George Fenstermacher, who is approaching his seventy-fifth year is fast failing, and his recovery is supposed to be rather doubtful.

The Lutheran and Reformed Sunday School has again somewhat revived. It now numbers from eighty to one hundred scholars.

Considerable damage was done by the wind and storm in this part of the county on the 12th and 13th inst., by way of overturning small buildings and uprooting and breaking down many fruit and other trees.

Mr. C. S. Hower has been commissioned and was in town on Saturday as the census taker for this township, instead of Daniel F. Knittle, the regular appointee. Probably Clint gets a little vexed in obtaining the ages of some of the bachelors and old maids.

Our enterpaising townsman, Mr. William Yost, the shoemaker, has had a handsome portico built in front of his home, and also had his dwelling finely painted. We suppose the next thing will be to take unto himself a partner to aid in paddling life's canoe.

Mr. C. H. Barnard, of Ashland, occupied the pulpit of the M. E. church in this place on the afternoon of the 13th inst., in the absence of Rev. J Guldin, the regular pastor in charge, who was away enjoying his bridal tour. Success and happiness are our congratulations.

The members of the various Methodist Episcopal churches of this section have finally concluded to have a consolidated pic-nic and festival in some grove near this village on the day and evening of Saturday, July 3rd. Quite a good time is anticipated. One band of music, positively, and very likely two, will be present for the occasion. "Come one and all, both great and small," and enjoy yourselves, and by so doing, you will aid in a good and noble work.

MONTHLY.

Physicians freely prescribe the new Food Medicine, "Malt Bitters," because more nourishing, strengthening and purifying than all ther forms of malt or medicine, while free ofrom the objections urged against malt liquors june 4-4w

THE ARMY WORM AND HOW TO FIGHT IT.

The news that the army worm had reached Lancaster, Lebanon and York counties has caused considerable alarm among the farmers of Dauphin and Cumberland counties. The destroying insect seems to be marching directly westward, and if it continues its course will undoubtedly before long strike this locality.

A *Patriot* reporter interviewed some of the wide-awake farmers living in this and Cumberland counties and gleaned from them a few thoughts on the subject of the army worm. The first gentleman interviewed was Sheriff Keel. When asked what he would do in case the army worm visited his property he said: "Let them come; the only thing that will stop them is ditching. I would dig deep ditches around my fields and run water into them and drown the worms" Another farmer said: "I don't believe there is anything in it. I think it is a hoax. There is a worm around that attacks the gooseberry and currant bushes and eats all the leaves off. You see the berries hanging full on the bare stock." Mr. John Eby, living at Locust Grove, says: "The army worm is near enough for me. About the only thing to do is ditching, and that will give employment to many laborers."

Mr. Gabriel Hiester says: "I don't think it will reach us this year, and I hope it won't come. But if it comes I will "doctor" it to the best of my ability. It is no hoax, for I have talked with men in Lancaster county who have seen it and are troubled with it. I would plow a deep furrow, say about ten inches deep, on the side that they are coming from, so that the perpendicular side is next to the farm. They cannot climb a straight wall ten inches high. Then I would scatter straw in the furrow, and when they come burn them up. I believe that another good way to destroy them would be to place a row of sawdust in advance of them, and pour coal oil on it and set it on fire when they reached it. They do not attack the grain when it is ripe, as it is too tough. They attack the green wheat and chew it off near the roots. Then they can eat the grain"

One gentleman living near Hummelstown, says he doesn't know anything about the army worm, but he knows that the grasshoppers are near him. They have destroyed a large field of wheat and have began on one of rye. Going from one field to another they are so thick that a step cannot be taken without killing a half dozen or more.

Mr. Fisher, residing near Shiremanstown, says: "We are troubled with a wheat worm, but I do not think it is an army worm."

Mr. Abner Bassel, whose farms are just this side of Hummelstown, says: "I would not know what to do with them. I think it best to let them run their course. It isn't safe to Paris green them The only things that bother us are the grasshoppers, and they are especially bad when there is a drought. There was a worm here about eight years ago that ate up the wheat. It ate entirely through the head of the stock, then went to another, thus making the wheat useless except for straw.

Mr. Nisley says the army worm was around here about eight years ago, but not very many of them.

A gentleman of Cumberland county says, nothing has been seen of it about his locality—about two miles northwest of Camp Hill. He would try the plan proposed by the *Rural New Yorker* and several other agricultural papers, that of ditching.

A farmer of York county says: "It hasn't reached us yet. We'll try ditching. It doesn't trouble the potatoes; it leaves them to the bugs. Perhaps they are blessings in disguise, but we don't see it as yet."

Several other gentlemen were interviewed on the subject. Some said they didn't know anything about it. It hasn't reached them yet. Others said they would try ditching it. It came, but they did not think it would come this year. It must come within two weeks to do any harm to the wheat around here, as it will have changed color within that time.

The grasshoppers and a worm that strips the leaves off the gooseberry and currant bushes are the pests that are troubling this locality. The potato bugs can be doctored very successfully by applying Paris Green when the first young bugs appear, for those are the ones that do the destroying. The insects generally disappear of themselves.

The Waynesboro *Gazette* says that the "wheat worm" is ravaging the fields of wheat in that neighborhood. The worm resembles the black caterpillar and varies from a half inch to an inch-and-half in length. At the time we visited a field, a little after sunset, countless numbers could be seen on the wheat stalks, on the fences, and on the railroad siding dozens could be seen on a square of four or five feet. The worm attacks the head as well as the blade, and the attack must prove very damaging to the crop. They are said to be more particularly confined to low grounds which are inclined to dampness. Some who profess to be posted say that these are the veritable "army worms," which are so destructive, but this is a mistake.

The general impression among farmers seems to be that the destroying insect will not reach this locality this year. But that it is rapidly approaching there is little room to doubt. When last heard from the army was at Womelsdorf, Berks county, where it was reported in strong force and is striking consternation into the farmers' hearts. Thirteen farms have already been attacked, and the farmers are holding meetings to devise the best means of defense. One field containg twenty acres of rye was destroyed in a single night, after which the insects attacked a corn field.—*Whig Patriot.*

It should be the aim of every owner of Horses, Cows, &c., to make them as handsome and useful as possible. The German Horse and Cow Powder helps to develop all the powers of the animal. It improves its beauty and increases its usefulness. It makes milk, mucle and fat. By using it a horse will do more work and a cow give more milk and be in better condition with less feed. Sold only by weight at 15 cents a pound by C. A. Klein, Bloomsburg.
Dec 12, '79-1y

LET THE RULES BE ENFORCED!

It has come to be a well known fact that there are certain portions of this county from which delegates come to the Democratic county convention annually for the purpose of making money. The rules require that all delegates shall be instructed for whom they are to vote in convention, and that after the second ballot, the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes, shall be dropped from the list, and so on after each second ballot. After any candidate is dropped the delegates instructed for him are free to vote for whom they choose. This enables certain districts to send their delegates here instructed for men whom they are quite sure will stand lowest in the convention and after the second ballot they are free to vote for the one who is ready to pay them the most money to cover what they call *necessary expenses.* These *expenses* are anywhere from ten to one hundred dollars apiece, and these demands have, in too many instances, been paid. In at least one case, not very long ago, the general belief that two delegates had been bought in this way, resulted in the defeat of the democratic candidate for an important office.

The fair name of the Democracy of this county requires that these corrupt practices shall cease. The law specifically prohibits them and attaches a heavy penalty to any violation. A resolution of the convention of 1878 aims at this very matter in the following words:

Resolved, That the Standing Committee be authorized to examine any charges which may be made to them, of violation of law or Democratic rules by any candidate in connection with the delegate election or convention, and if such charges shall be sustained, to take all necessary steps to vindicate the law and the rules of the party.

Chapter IV, Rule III is as follows:

In case of the death, declination or REMOVAL *of any candidate put in nomination by the convention, before the election, a new nomination of a candidate shall be made by the Standing Committee, called together for that purpose by public notice, from among citizens eligible under these rules.*

It will be seen that the regulations of the party are ample to remove any candidate who has obtained his nomination corruptly, and to put in his place a new man. This portion of our machinery has never been put in operation, and hence it has been lost sight of. Hereafter let it be known that the law and the rules will be rigidly enforced against any man who shall obtain his nomination by the use of illegal means, and then we shall have fair nominations and triumphant elections.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

Will send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay. Nov. 21-1y.

Business Notices.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

The public are hereby informed that splendid suits are now made from the latest styles of Spring Goods on the following terms: *Latest Styles, Lowest Prices, Best Material, Best Workmanship,* and *Best Fits* at the Popular Store of
David Lowenberg.

Hon. George N. Corson, Norristown, says: The Phœnix Pectoral is indispensable in my family. It acts like a charm in curing coughs and colds with the children, and I always use it when addressing a jury. Price 25 cents. C. A. Klein, Bloomsburg. apr16-1y

Admission free at McKinney's.

Another case of Fine Ready Made Clothing just received at D Lowenberg's.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

For Nobby Hats,
For Latest Styles,
For Lowest Prices,
Go to David Lowenberg's.

Call and see the Best and Cheapest Summer Suit for $6.00 at D. Lowenberg's.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Clothing Store of David Lowenberg is well stocked with all the latest styles of Clothing for Men, Youth and Children. Call and examine.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

Harriet A. Newkirk, of Salem, says: I was cured of tetter in my hand by three applications of Camphor Milk. My husband was cured of old running sores by using it. It cured my son of a sprained ankle. Price 25 cents. Sold by C. A. Klein, Bloomsburg. april 16, '80-1y

AUDITORS' REPORT OF SUGARLOAF TOWNSHIP

Gilbert Hess and Elijah Albertson, supervisors, in account with Sugarloaf township for the year ending April 19th 1880.

	Cr.	Dr.
To am't of duplicate of road tax in hands of Gilbert Hess		$383 49
To am't of duplicate of cash tax granted by the court, 6 mills, in hands of Gilbert Hess		324 49
By work done on the road	366 12	
By time as supervisor	50 73	707 99
By attending settlement	1 25	
	$420 10	420 10
		$291 79
To am't of duplicate of road tax in hands of Elijah Albertson		$363 32
By work done on the road	$359 37	
By exonerations	2 85	
By credit from the present supervisor	7 50	
	$363 32	
By am't of orders unpaid for the year 1878	$12 62	
By am't of orders unpaid for the year 1879	268 43	
By am't of orders issued for the year 1880	185 84	
	$481 09	
	$91 79	
Indebtedness of township		
To am't of overwork of Elijah Albertson, handed over to James N. Pennington, supervisor, to be applied on this year's road tax		$171 40
June 4th, 1880.		

We the undersigned auditors of Sugarloaf township duly appointed and audited all the foregoing account and find it correct as above set out.

B. D. COLE,
JOSHUA R. DAVIS,
AARON FRITZ,
Auditors.

By order of Auditors,
Attest: ANDREW LAUBACH, Clerk.
June 18, 1880.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF DANIEL W. ROBBINS, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Daniel W. Robbins, late of the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia co., dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administrator. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment without delay to

CORTEZ B. ROBBINS,
Administrator,
June 11 '80-6w P. O. Bloomsburg, Columbia co, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HANNAH LAMON, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Hannah Lamon, late of Briarcreek township, Columbia co., Penn'a., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to C. B. Jackson, adm'r., Berwick, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Administrator without delay.

C. B. JACKSON,
Administrator,
June 18, '80-6w Berwick, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF BENJAMIN WINTERSTEEN, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Benjamin Winterstein, late of Pine township Columbia county, Penn'a., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to L. A. German and Phineas Whitmire, Executors. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Executors, without delay.

L. A. GERMAN, Berr's P. O.
PHINEAS WHITMIRE, Pine Summit,
may 28, 1880—6w Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HENRY LEHR, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Lehr, late of Beaver township, Columbia co., Pa., deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to C. W. Miller, Adm'r, de bonis non cum testamento annexo. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Administrator without delay.

C. W. MILLER,
Administrator.
May 21-6w Bloomsburg, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF CHRISTIAN ASH, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the County of Columbia, to distribute the balance in the hands of the administrator of said decedent, that he will sit for the discharge of the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg upon Saturday, the 26th day of June, 1880, at ten o'clock in the forenoon where and at which time all parties interested in the said fund are required to be and appear or be forever debarred from any claim upon said fund.

PAUL E. WIRT,
may 27, 1880-4w Auditor.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ISRAEL BOGERT, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Israel Bogert, late of Greenwood township, Columbia co., Penn'a., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said co., to the undersigned Administratrix. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Administrator without delay.

SUSAN BOGERT,
C. W. MILLER, Att'y. Administratrix.
June 11, '80-6w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the sale of real estate of William Schuyler by W. H. Smith, Assignee for the benefit of creditors.

The Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county to distribute proceeds of sale, hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties interested at his office in Bloomsburg on Friday the 9th day of July, inst at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day. All persons having any claim upon said fund to them and there present the same or be forever debarred from any share thereof.

L. E. WALLER,
June 14, '80-4w Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF D. A. BOWMAN, DECEASED.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the executors of D. A. Bowman, deceased, to and among the parties entitled to the same will meet the parties interested at his office in Bloomsburg on Wednesday, the 7th day of July next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day when all persons having claims or claims upon said fund are required to present them or be forever debarred from any share of said fund.

L. E. WALLER,
May 21, '80-4w Auditor.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Hester Ann Edson, Executrix of B. F. Cole, late of Benton township, Columbia county, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on

THURSDAY, JULY 15th, 1880,

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate to-wit: A certain lot or PIECE OF LAND situate in Benton township, Columbia co., Pa., adjoining lands of Lowry Cole on the east and south, Big Fishing creek on the west and public road on the north, containing ONE ACRE more or less, whereon are erected a two-story frame DWELLING HOUSE and STORE a frame stable and out-buildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent at the consummation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi. Deed at expense of purchaser. Possession given April 1st, 1881.

HESTER ANN EDSON,
June 18, 1880-ts* Executrix.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. Needs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address, and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. oct. 9, '79-1y

SCRANTON, Pa., May 20th, 1880.

DR. A. E. BURR:—

I took your Neuralgia and Sick Headache Pills for Chronic Headache with Dyspepsia, and they acted like a charm. I would not be without them for any amount of money.

MRS. WILLIAM BROCK,
Scranton, Pa.

IF YOU HAVE HEADACHE,
IF YOU HAVE NEURALGIA,
IF YOU HAVE DYSPEPSIA,
IF YOU HAVE CONSTIPATION,
IF YOU HAVE INDIGESTION,
IF YOU HAVE NERVOUS CHILLS,
IF YOU HAVE AGUE CHILLS,
IF YOU HAVE PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
IF YOU HAVE PARALYSIS,
IF YOU HAVE TOOTHACHE,
IF YOU ARE NERVOUS,

TAKE DR. A. E. BURR'S

Neuralgia & Sick Headache Pills.

They will cure you. There is nothing in this world like them. Easy to take, they dissolve in the mouth. The Physicians generally recommend them.

For Sale by C. A. Klein, Bloomsburg druggist. June 18, '80-1f

Rowell & Co's. Adv't's.

ADVERTISERS. By addressing GEO. P. ROWELL & CO. 10 Spruce St., New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. 100-page pamphlet, 10 cts. June 14, '80-4w r

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. r June 14 4w

NEW FIRM!

The well known C. B. WHITE, Proprietor of the ORANGEVILLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

has sold a half interest in the same to J. W. Conner. The company have repaired the works, and are prepared to accommodate all who want anything in the line of Agricultural implements. They have just completed a new left hand White plow, which if possible, will beat the right hand. Also surface plows or jointers for the same. A new Thresher and Cleaner with centre shake of riddle shoe, called the

White Thresher and Cleaner,

with both lever and railway powers on a greatly improved plan. We manufacture LAND ROLLERS with cast iron heads, Corn Plows, double and single Cultivators, side hill Plows, Mill Castings, Turning of every description done with promptness. We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Plow Shares for our own and many other plows that are used in the country. We will not be undersold in work or material of the same quality. All our work is warranted to give satisfaction, or the money refunded. WE DEFY COMPETITION. Farmers, and the public in general are requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

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jan. 16, '80-1y ORANGEVILLE, PA.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.
oct 3, '79-1y

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If you are too fat or too lean and want to know how to change your condition, send for a copy of the work, Fat and Lean. It contains complete Hygienic, Dietetic and Therapeutic instructions that will enable any one to reduce their flesh if corpulent or increase it if emaciated. It is written in a clear yet comprehensive style and its directions can be easily understood. It should be read by every fat or lean person. Sent for ten three cent stamps. VAN DELF & CO., 29 Ann St., New York.
April 1, 6m. abke.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF SUSAN A. GROVER, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Susan A. Grover, late of the township of Mifflin, Columbia co. deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to make payment without delay.

L. S. WINTERSTEEN,
June 4, '80-6w Administrator, Bloomsburg, Pa.

STATEMENT OF BLOOMSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT

For the year ending June 1, 1880.

M. C. WOODWARD, Collector.

	Dr.	Cr.
To am't of duplicate 1879-'80	$8134 37	
To balance on duplicate '78-'79	402 99	
By amt. of exonerations on duplicate 1879-'80		$ 89 77
By additional exonerations on duplicate 1878-'79		18 93
By am't returned to commissioners		25 89
By am't paid Treasurer on duplicate 1878-'79		376 38
By am't paid Treasurer on duplicate 1879-80		6840 41
By 2 per cent com. on 8393 66		167 99
By balance due district on duplicate 1879-'80		1000 60
Total,	$8537 36	$8537 36

ELI JONES, Treasurer.

	Dr.	Cr.
To am't received from M. C. Woodward, collector	$7225 79	
To am't received from J. R. Grant, former treasurer	89 06	
To am't received from bondsmen of W. B. Koons	24 75	
To am't received from Silas Conner	4 99	
To am't received from J. R. Evans, old Academy lot	812 80	
By am't of orders cashed less orders for commissioners		7430 54
2 per cent commission on same		148 61
By balance in hands of treasurer		881 45
Total,	$8160 60	$8160 60

BUILDING FUND ACCOUNT.

	Dr.	Cr.
To am't tax levied for building purposes	1626 87	
To am't received of J. R. Evans on old Academy	812 80	
To am't from former collector	80 60	
To am't from Silas Conner	4 99	
To am't from former treasurer	17 81	
By am't paid for bond redeemed		$1600 00
By interest paid on bonds		832 80
By treasurer's commission		24 42
By collector's commission		32 79
By am't exonerations		21 74
By am't returned to commissioners		2 00
By am't due district by collector		200 00
By am't due district by treasurer		566 66
Total,	$2542 28	$2542 28

SCHOOL FUND ACCOUNT.

	Dr.	Cr.
To am't tax levied for school purposes	$6507 20	
To am't tax received from former collector	322

DARK DUNGEONS.

SOME ACCOUNT OF RUSSIAN PRISON.

The London Globe says:

The Tower of London and Westminister Abbey arouse to the minds of most Englishmen very much the same sort of interest. They are both to be regarded with affectionate reverence as mementoes of a past that cannot be recalled. To repeat the dramas that were enacted in the old fortress, that were a palace and prison in one, or to repeople its narrow cells, is, we feel, as impossible as to give life to the dry bones of our departed kings and queens, poets and politicians. We have got to associate state prisons such as the tower with an almost mediæval age, with jousts and tornaments and knight errantry. With us they went out—or at any rate the horror and romance of them went out—with rugs and trunk hose, and habeas corpus, which unlocked the doors of the white tower, and made it impossible to pack off people to the "Little Ease" without rhyme or reason, seeme to us unromantic matter-of-fact Englishmen of the present day as the work of another age; to divide us, as it were, from another England. In Russia, the contemplation of a state prison suggests no reflections of this nature. A Muscovite, with a historical bent, who meditates outside the walls of Schlusselbourg or the fortress of Sts. Peter or Paul, may trouble himself with the occupants of those old grim state prisons; but his thoughts are much more likely to run on the condition and future of their present tenants. For there is little to choose between their past and every-day incidents of their present. The latter are just as terrible just as romantic, if we like to use the term, as the former.

These dungeons—or, at least, a fair number of them—had their political prisoners in the days when our dukes and earls carved their names on the Tower walls, and ladies of high degree were rowed under Traitor's gate at the dead of night, without knowing the why nor the wherefore, and they have them still. A Londoner can read the romantic history of Lady Jane on the stone of her cell: but the native or the stranger who has penetrated by hook or by crook beyond the out or walls of the fortress of Schlusselbourg and is so venturesome as to ask to be shown the dungeon of little Ivan VI, is as likely as not to be told he cannot see it, because it is at present in the occupation of some prisoners of state. Very few, however outside the circle of those officials whose unpleasant duty is to guard its secrets, are admitted within the walls of Russian state prison. It is as hard to get in (save as a prisoner) as to unlock the gates of a castle in the Arabian Nights without possessing the charm. State prisons in Russia being fortresses as well, application for admission to them has to be made to the minister for war rather than to the minister of justice. This great official is pretty sure to resent to the tourist's curiosity. He will probably tell him that neither Schlusselbourg nor the fortress of Sts. Peter and Paul possess any real interest for the stranger, and if he yields at least to his importunity he will take very good care that he penetrates but a very little way into the secrets they conceal. The commandant of the fortress, to whom the special order for admission is shown, will probably on his part, evince no little reluctance to admit the privileged stranger—for it need hardly be said that no ordinary tourist is thus honored. And no wonder. Could the stones of the vaulted passages which echo under our tread speak in articulate language they would have a story to tell that might eclipse the romances that gathered round the Bastile or the tower. When Custine visited the fortress of St. Petersburg in 1839 there were unfortunate wretches incarcerated in the dungeons hollowed out under the Neva who had been there since the days of the First Alexander. They had ceased to be men and were only numbers. Some of them had forgotten their own titles and designations, while the crimes they had committed, or which had been made the excuse for their confinement, were quite unknown to the gaolers who guarded them,

Schlusselbourg was not always so called. When in pocssion of the Swedes it was named Notenburg, and was only reduced by the troops of Peter the Great after a week's bombardment and a desperate assault. The captors changed its name to Schlusselbourg, as being the key Ingria and Finland. It is built on a shelving rock in the middle of the Lake Ladoga, which it entirely commands, so that its possessor must necessarily be master of the Neva and the capitol. Its situation is one of the natural curiosities of Russia, and has naturally commended it to the Russian authorities at all times as a place of confinement for prisoners of the higher rank and consequence, whose safe custody is a matter of the utmost moment. To foreigners it is best known as the prison-house of the unfortunate Ivan VI, and the scene of the crime of the Empresses Elizabeth and Catahrine. Ivan Antonovitch whose only crime was that the Empress Anne twelve days before her death had declared him heir to the throne, was, on the usurpation of Elizabeth, seized and confined. First in the fortress of Riga and then in Oranienburg. Thence he was brought for greater security to Schlusselbourg, where he was imprisoned in a subterranean vault entirely deprived of daylight and air. When Peter III, shortly before his own dethronement and assassination, paid him a secret visit in his dungeon, and asked him what he wished for, he answered "to have more air." The emperor, touched by his moving complaint, planned a little circular palace in front of the fortress, in the center of which was to be a garden, so that the boy's craving for light and air should be in some way gratified. The idea, however, was never carried out, and subsequently it was used by Catharine as an accusation against Peter himself, and was made one pretext for his assassanation. When Peter visited Ivan he was aged rather more than twenty years and had never seen the light of day since he was fourteen months old. The emperor, according to Baron Korf, who relates the interview, asked him several questions. Among others, "Who are you?"—"I am the Emperor." "Who put you into prison, then?"—"Vile, wicked people." "Would you like to be Emperor again?"—"Why not? I should then have fine clothes and servants to wait on me." "But what would you do if you were Emperor?"—"I would cut off the heads of all those who have wronged me." The idea that one day a conspiracy might reverse the position of Inan and Catharine continually haunted the Empress; and the guard of Schlusselbourg were furnished with orders to put the boy to death if any attempt should be made to convey him away. This order was carried into effect when the conspirator Mirovitch forced his way into the dungeon. He was confronted with the bleeding body of the murdered prince. So intent are the Russian police on ferreting out the crimes against the state that offences against the society often pass unnotited. Pickpockets seem to enjoy an almost perfect immunity, while Russian prisons are crowded with persons charged with crimes and misdemeanors unknown to our law. In the old days of serfage the goals were filled with miserable monjiks, charged with having run away from their "lord;" while at the present time offences against the passport system are accountable for a large proportion of those consigned by the authorities to durance vile. At the Ostrog prison at Moscow 1,110 persons were at one time described on the prison sheet as having been confined for being without a passport; a large number for having lost this most indispensable document; and a hundred or so for having "allowed the period to expire for having their passport revised." But, considering the frequency of petty thefts in Russia, the number of persons confined for these offences seems comparatively small. The middle-class Russian, whose purse has found its way into the fingers of the light fingered gentry, seldom finds redress at the hands of the police; on the other hand the rascal who picks the pockets of a Russian high up so the Tchin does so at his peril. The St. Petersburg sergeant-de-ville, in order to curry favor with a great man, will find his lost property at any cost. An official, high in authority, came to a police officer with the complaint that he had been robed of a pocket-book containing 2,000 roubles in bank notes. He could give no further description of his property than that it was a red pocket book, nor could he even be certain of the exact number of notes in it. An hour had hardly elapsed when the police officer called upon him, and with a triumphant air announced that he had laid his hand on the pickpocket, and restored him property he had lost. The great man was profuse in his acknowledgments and promised to advance the man in his profession, but the latter had hardly left the house when, having need to take up the paletot he had worn, he found between the coat and the lining the pocketbooke which he had imagined to have been stolen, and for which an unfortunate wretch had been sent to prison. The police officer had simply bought a new red pocketbook and put 2,000 roubles of his own into it, thinking that the protection of so great a man would be cheaply purchased at that price. As to the pretended thief who had to play a part in the comedy, his false arrest and imprisonment was not a matter to trouble the peace of mind of the Russian police.

Mr. David Ayers, of Camella, Mitchell co., Ga., says his sheep, 3,500 in number, cost him annuall 14 cents per head. The average clip is three pounds of unwashed wool, which sells for 30 cents per pound, a clear profit on money invested in sheep of 90 per cent. His sheep feed upon pastures the year round which is worth about $1 50 per acre,

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The Milton council have passed an ordinance providing for widening streets, and also to prevent the use of asbestos or tarred felting roof material. They also provide that porches shall be 3½ feet wide cellar doors be put in level with pavement.

The New York *Herald's* Harrisburg special says Cameron ascribes the defeat of Grant at Chicago to cowardice. He was prepared to defy the National Committee, but was overuled by other supporters of Grant who feared the disruption of the party.

MADE HIM LICK IT.—A boy was stamping some packages at the post office in Macon, Ga., when a lady came in who bought a three-cent stamp, and then, turning to the boy, cooly asked him to run out his tongue. The boy did so, when the lady moistened her three-cent stamp, applied it to the letter, mailed it and walked off.

Lem Offutt shot his father-in-law, Richard Evans, at Georgetown, Ky., two years ago, the bullet lodged in Evans' spine, paralyzing him, and thus making him an almost helpless cripple tor life. He said nothing about vengeance, refused to appear in court as a complainant, and it was generally supposed he had forgiven the assailant. But Lem kept carefully away him. This spring, Evans was able to ride out in an easy carriage; and it was observed that he always had a cocked pistol lying in his lap, and closely scanned every man who came in sight. He was looking for Lem, and on finally meeting him in the road, he sent a ball directly throu gh his heart.

Rhode Island has the following statute; "All marriages between a white person and a negro shall be absolutely null and void; and the person joining them in marriage shall be subject to a penalty of $200," Samuel D. Dorrell, a full-blooded negro, was lately married at Providence to Ellen Carrington, a white girl. The Rev. George H. Smith, who performed the ceremony, is to be prosecuted, in order to test the law.

An ourang outang lately exhibited at Munich amazed the people by its skill on the violin, until one evening a doubting visitor stuck a penknife into it, and as it had no effect, pulled its tail, which came off, bringing along a piece of hide. The disguise had defied detection for a week. The wearer was the father of the exhibition of the prodigy.

Behold the work of the infidel. The plank in the republican platform suggesting an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the states from making appropriations sectarian instuti ons, is the invention of Robert Ingersoll.—*Ex.*

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It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

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It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

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une 4, 1880-tf

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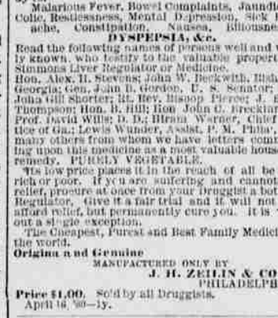

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Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I had a Weak Stomach and could eat no meat or any hearty food whatever. By a friend's advice I commenced the use of your Indian Blood Syrup, which after a short trial, effectually relieved me and I can now eat anything I choose. Your Syrup gives universal satisfaction.

Elizabeth Hadsall.

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Unanimous Recommendation.

The following add their testimony for the Indian Blood Syrup:

H. E. Graff, engineer P R R,
J. C. Smith, at Baldwins Steel Works.
Mrs. Snyder, of Columbia.
A. Brener, of Washingtonburgh.
John Kemys, of Sale Harbor.

Would not be Without it.

Benton, Columbia county, Pa.

Dear Sir:—I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and have received much benefit therefrom. I could not get along without it.

Mrs. Barber.

Never Fails to Cure.

East Lemon, Wyoming Co. Pa.

Dear Sir:—I was sick for three years, and under professional treatment most of the time without being benefited. At last I was induced to try your Indian Blood Syrup and after a short trial, I found myself in better health than I had been for six years.

Mrs. Theron Ball

Sure Cure for Liver Complaint.

Rohrsburg, Columbia Co. Pa.

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has been used by me, for Liver Complaint, which had been troubling me for a long time. I derived more benefit from the use of the Syrup than from any other medicine. I heartily recommend it, and advise all sufferers to give it a trial.

L P Smith

Loss of Appetite.

Rohrsburg, Columbia county Pa.

Dear Sir:—I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Loss of Appetite and Weakness of the Stomach, with very beneficial results. I believe your medicine to be the greatest blood purifier known, and advise all who may be suffering as I was to give it a speedy trial.

Mrs. E Avery

Pains in Shoulders.

Rohrsburg, Columbia county, Pa.

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has greatly relieved me of Pains in the Shoulder and Chest, which I had been afflicted with for years. I recommend it very highly.

Mrs. Mary Welsh.

Kidney Complaint.

Bear Gap, Columbia County, Pa.

Dear Sir:—My Father has been suffering with Kidney Complaint for a long time and had been under doctors' treatment, but the doctors could not effect a cure. I have been subject to a Numbness and Weakness in my Left Arm. We obtained some of your invaluable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP from your agent, Wm. H. Potter, and it has cured my father completely, and my arm is much better. It does not trouble me half so much. Your medicine is excellent.

Josiah John.

Female Complaints.

Bear Gap, Columbia county, Pa.

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I purchased some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for my wife for Inflammation and Female Complaint, and it has given her relief.

J K Berner

Best Medicine Ever Used.

Bear Gap, Columbia county, Pa.

Dear Sir:—My little son was troubled with his water passing from him constantly, day and night. I consulted two doctors and gave him medicine, but without effect. I bought some of your celebrated INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which, cured him.

Lambert Camp.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion,

Numida, Columbia County, Pa.

Dear Sir:—For many years my wife was afflicted with Dyspepsia, and we spent considerable money without receiving benefit. We procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and she began to improve in health from the time she commenced its use.

Solomon D Snyder

Liver Complaint.

Centralia, Columbia Co. Pa.

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I was unwell and could scarcely attend to my work. I think my Liver was affected. I procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and now, after a short trial, feel like a new man. I recommend its use to all.

Daniel Goodman.

Dyspepsia and Neuralgia.

Hyde Park, Luzerne Co., Pa.

Dear Sir:—Your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effected a permanent cure in my case. I had been afflicted with the Dyspepsia and Neuralgia, but am now entirely well.

Mrs. John Thornton.

Bilious Stomach Cured.

Hyde Park, Luzerne Co., Pa.

Dear Sir:—I have been troubled with Bilious Complaint and by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP it has effectually cured me.

John N Williams.

Dyspepsia Cured.

Hyde Park, Luzerne Co., Pa.

Dear Sir:—Your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia.

Mrs. S B Adkins.

Liver Complaint.

Hyde Park, Luzerne Co., Pa.

Dear Sir:—I have been troubled with Liver Complaint, but I was permanently cured by using your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.

Mrs. G P Bartingame.

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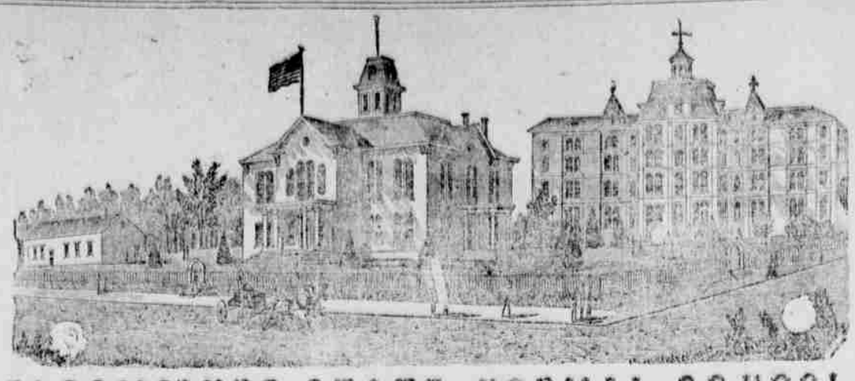

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